H.C. Burleigh Papers

Richard (iii)

68

RICHARDS.

CHURCH RECORDS.

Parish Register, St. John's Church, Bath, Ont.

Baptisms, marriages and burials.

Jean Richards, of Amherst Island, buried 28 June, 1807.

Alice, wife of Jean Richards, of Amherst Island, buried 3 Nov., 1816.

John Richards and Jane Howard, aetatis 19 mo ad 11 m 1783 Dec. both of Amherst Island, married 26 Jan., 1795.
She was buried on Amherst Island 2 Nov., 1812.

Their children:

1. Elizabeth Connor, of Amherst Island, baptized 31 Jan., 1796.
(named after her aunt, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. James O'Connor.)
She married 8 June, 1812, John R. Bleeker, of Murray Township.

2. Margaret, of Amherst Island, baptized 28 Feb., 1798.

3. Elsy, of Amherst Island, baptized 23 Feb., 1799.

4. Mary, of Amherst Island, baptized 22 Feb., 1802.

5. Jane, of Amherst Island, baptized 29 Sept., 1805.

6. Rachel Hawley, of Amherst Island, baptized 31 Jan., 1808.

7. John Howard, of Amherst Island, baptized 7 Apr., 1811.

8. Colin Mackenzie, of Amherst Island, baptized 2 Nov., 1812.

Owen Richards and Diamah Spencer, both of Fredericksburgh, married 31 Dec., 1789.

Children:

1. John, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 6 Mar., 1791.
(The narrator of the Richards story).

2. Owen, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 20 Oct., 1805.

Daniel Richards, of Amherst Island, witnessed marriages 14 Feb., 1797, 18 Mar., 1802, 19 Sept., 1803, and 26 Feb., 1812. (There is no evidence that he ever married.

Hazelton Spencer and Margaret Richards (No record of marriage. Likely performed by the Commandant of Fort Frontenac).

Children:

1. Benjamin Conger, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 5 April, 1789.

2. John, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 2 Oct., 1791.

3. William Taylor, of Kingston, baptized 27 Aug., 1797.

4. Margaret, of Kingston, baptized 23 March, 1800.

Church Records.

5. Hazelton, of Kingston, baptized 25 Apr., 1802.

6. Juliana, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 20 May, 1804.

7. Daniel B. A., of Fredericksburgh, baptized 15 June, 1806.

8. Cecilia, of Fredericksburgh, baptized Sept. 29, 1811.

Hazelton Spencer, Esq., buried in Fredericksburgh 7 Feb., 1813.

Francis, son of Violet, a negro woman living with Hazelton Spencer, Esq., by Francis Green, as was supposed, baptized 22 April, 1805. Buried 17 Jan., 1806.

Oliver Church and Jemima Richards (presumably married by Officer Commanding at Oswego)

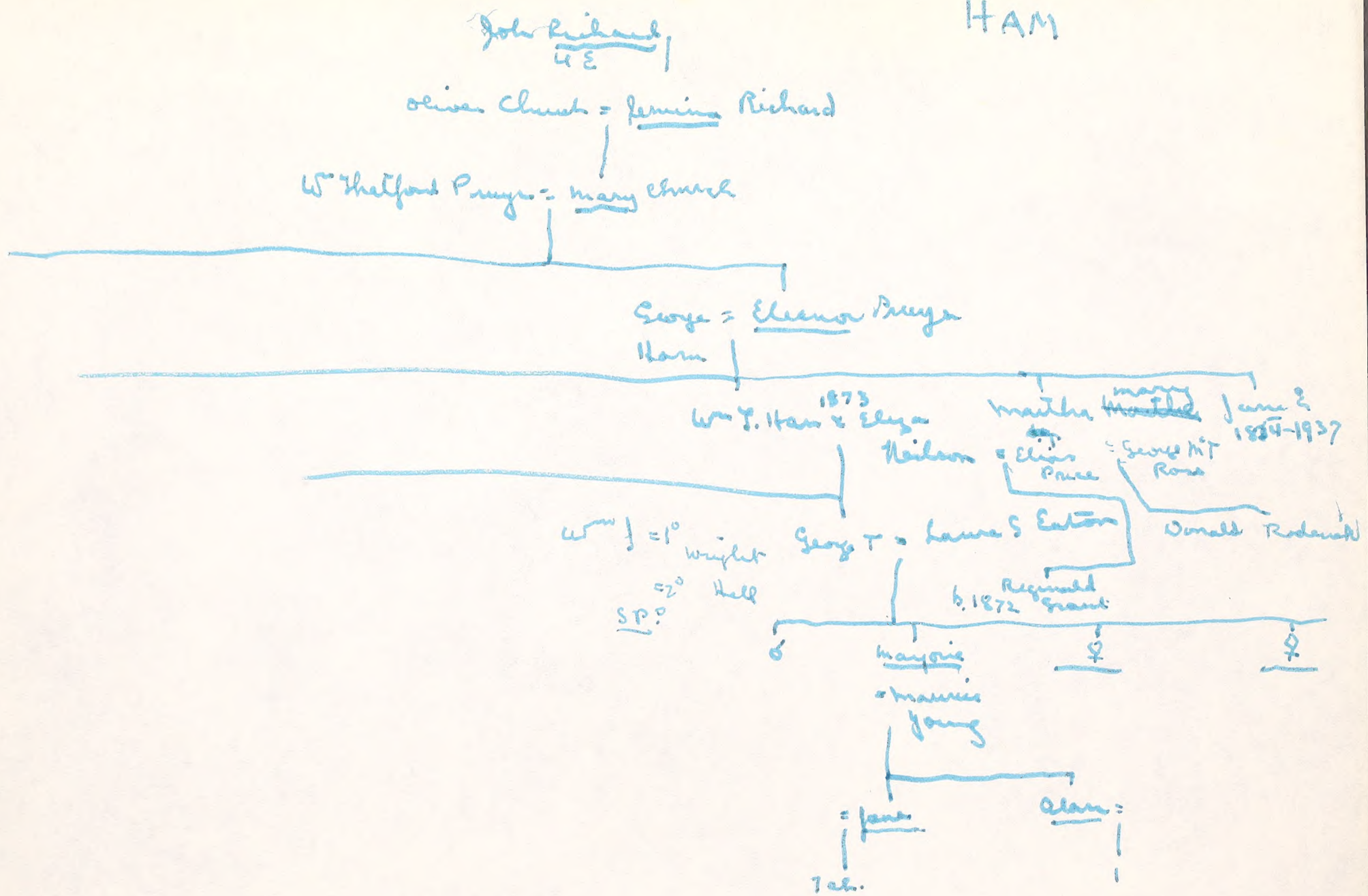
Children:

1. Malachi, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 9 July, 1788; buried 16 Feb., 1789.

2. Eleanor, baptized, of Fredericksburgh, 26 Dec., 1789.

3. William Malachi, of Fredericksburgh, baptized 5 Feb., 1791.

HAM


John Richard
4 E
Oliver Church = Jemima Richard
Wm Thelford Prugs = Mary Church
George = Eleanor Prugs
Ham
Wm T. Ham 1873 = Eliza Neilson
Martha
Mary
Jane 1884-1937
= Elias Price
= George Mt Ross
Donald Roderick
Wm J. = 1° Wright
= 2° Hall
SP?
George T = Launa S Euton
Reginald Grant b. 1872
♂
Marjorie
= Maurice Young
♀
♀
= Jane
Alan =
Jan.

Oliver Church

John of Murray
Wm

Archibald of So. Bay
Croft
James
North of P. E

Wm of SP

Margaret = Andrew Munsker

Richard of Cherry Valley
Jno C of S. Th.
Paden
Lucas
Sarah A = Spencer Rosebrook
Sylvester of Athol
Royal of Athol

Ellen = Daniel Murray of No Madgalenish & later Dresden

Mary = Wm T. Pruyn
Jemima = Henry Finch
Oliver = Elizth Dorland
Matthew = Kerby
Dr. W. A of Mexico City
X Eleanor = Geo Ham X
Martha = Jno Finch

Bongard of So Bay

Solmes of P. E.

Peter V. Dorland = Eleanor

Duncan McKenzie = Elizth Church

Pruyn

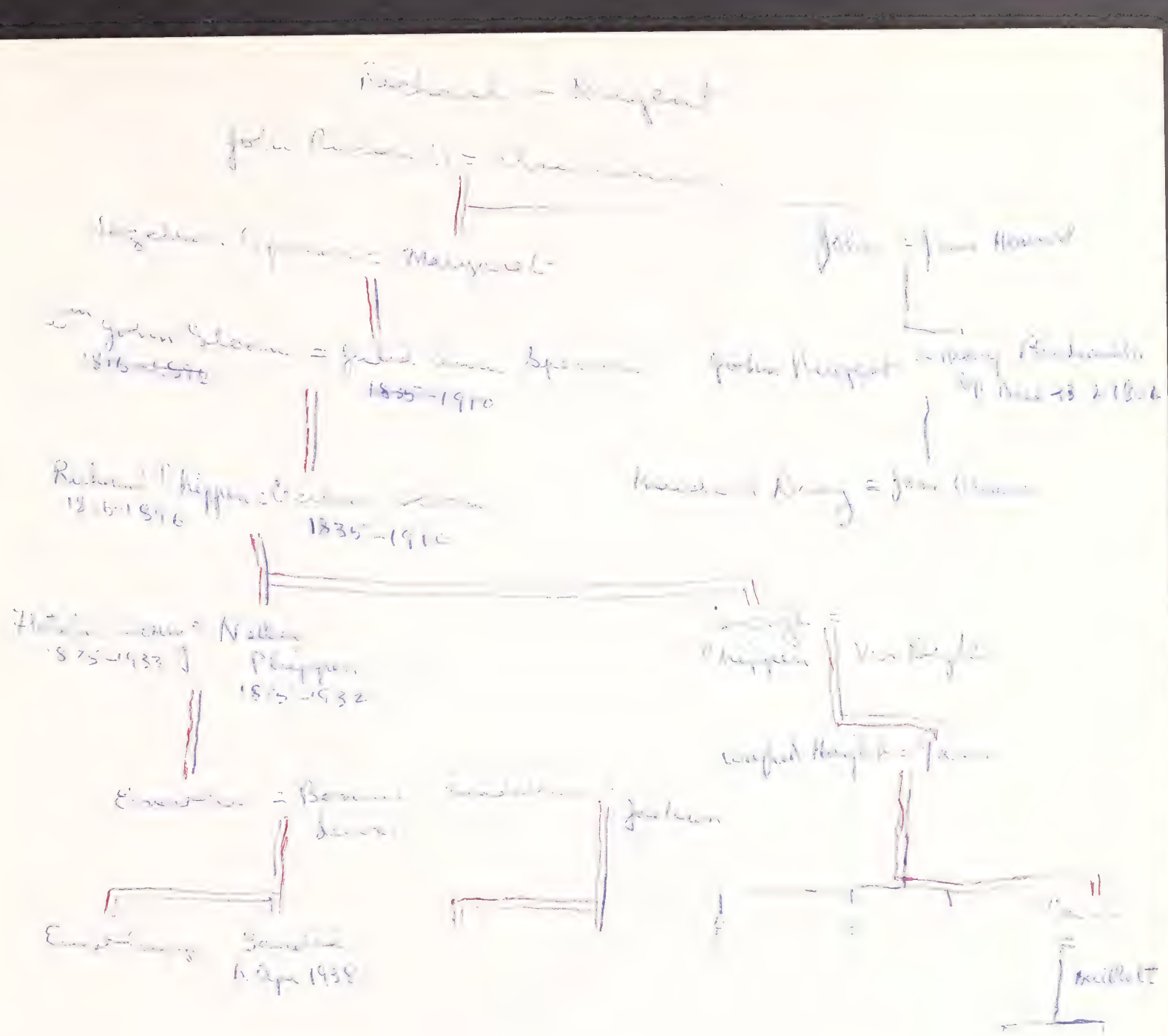
Oliver Church
Sons in P. E. Co.
Munsker, Andrew
Murray Daniel
To Dresden
Rosebrook, Spencer

Wm T Pruyn
Finkle, Jno.
Geo. Ham

Dorland Peter V.
McKenzie Duncan
Bongard of So Bay
Solmes P E Co.

Eleanor
= Geo Ham
Wm T Ham
= Elz Nielson
George = Laura Eaton
♀ Marjorie Young
Mrs Jack ♂

Church PRUYN



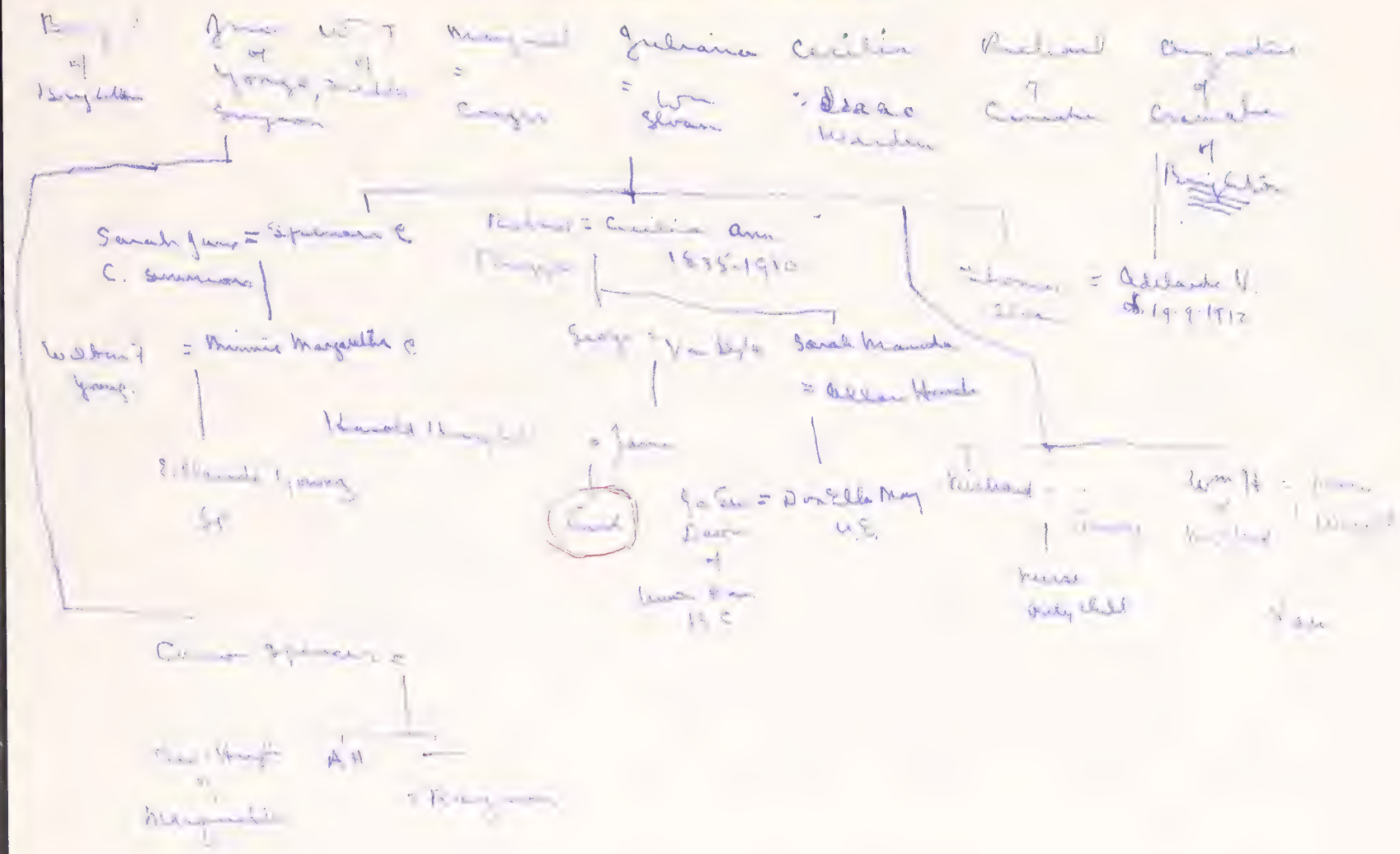
352 - 7808

H. C. Burleigh. M.D., C.M.

Bath, - Ontario

SPENCER-SLOAN

Spencer - Richards



Lt. John Richards = Alice

John Spencer of Fredericksburg = Catharine dau. Sam of Fredericksburg O.C. 1.6.

Lt. Hazelton Spencer = Margaret

bn 7.2.1813

Sons & Dans. of WE

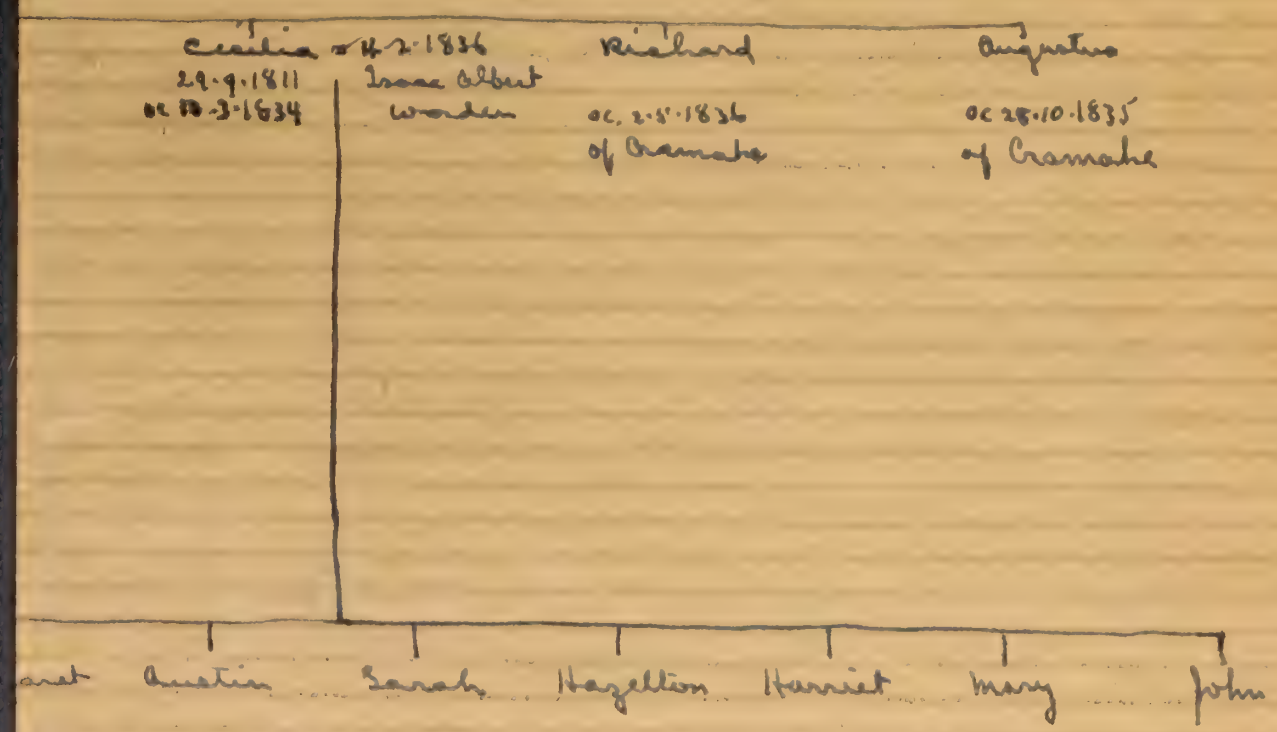
- Benjamin Conger, bp 5.4.1789, of Fredericksburgh, d. Bangelton 14.10.1850, O.C. 16.2.1810
- John, bp. 2.10.1791, of Yonge, Surgeon, OC 17.2.1816
- William Taylor, bp. 27.8.1797, alive 1836, of Fredericksburgh, O.C. 15.12.1832
- Juliana = Wm John Sloan, b. 11.3.1804, bp. 20.5.1804, d. 12.2.1856, 26.4.1797, 9.7.1874, OC 10.3.1834
- Hazelton, 25.4.1802 = Martha Beardsley
  - Wm Blodget, 1825 = Esther, b. 1828
    - Spencer Blodget, 1859 =
      - Rush M, 1881, d. Oct 1954
- Margaret, bp 23.3.1805 = Conger of Hallowell
- Daniel B.A., 15.6.1806
  - William H
  - Manly
  - Mary

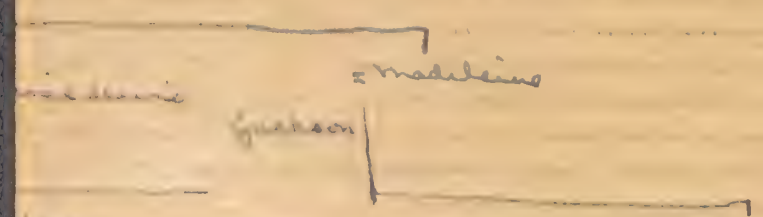
- Spencer Chunk, 27.8.1830, 23.5.1902 = 5.1.1863 Sarah J.C. Simmons
  - Wilbur F Young = 6.1861 Minnie M.C. Sloan
- Cecilia, 16.7.1835, 4.4.1910 = Richard Phippen, 1.5.1816, 6.2.1896
  - George = 16.6.1890 Van Dyck
    - Wilfrid Haight = Jane
  - Sarah Maude = Allan Hirsch
    - Jos. Geo. Davis = Dorella May
  - Fletcher Young, 1875, 5.1933 = Nellie Phippen, 1875, 1932
    - Clarence
    - Ernest = Po
      - Ernest Geo
      - Sa
- Thos Sloan, 1845, 1924 = Adelaide V Spencer, 1844, 19.9.1912

SPENCER

SPENCER

ed Miller
hsburg
1837





[illegible]

1 [illegible] [illegible]
2 De [illegible]
3. [illegible] of East [illegible]
4. [illegible] [illegible]
5. Thompson of Niagara
6 do do
7

1. [illegible]
R 1. Warnys Amherst Isl
R 2. Howard Amherst Isl
R 3 Meyers of Belleville
R 4 Richards of Amherst Isl

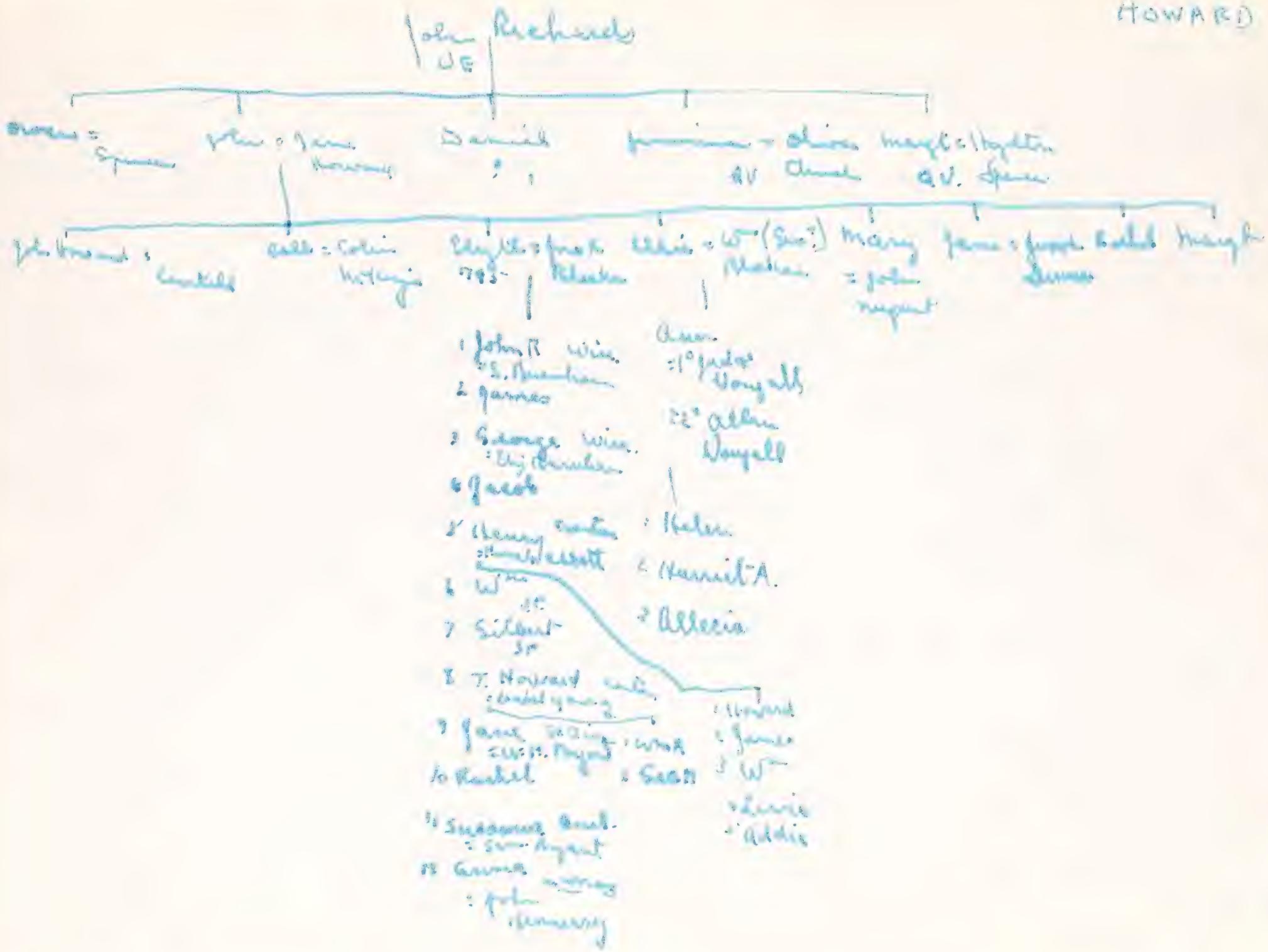
2 De [illegible]
M 1 [illegible] of Niagara U.E.
M 2. Washburn U.E. of P. Ed. Co — [illegible], Adams, [illegible]
3.

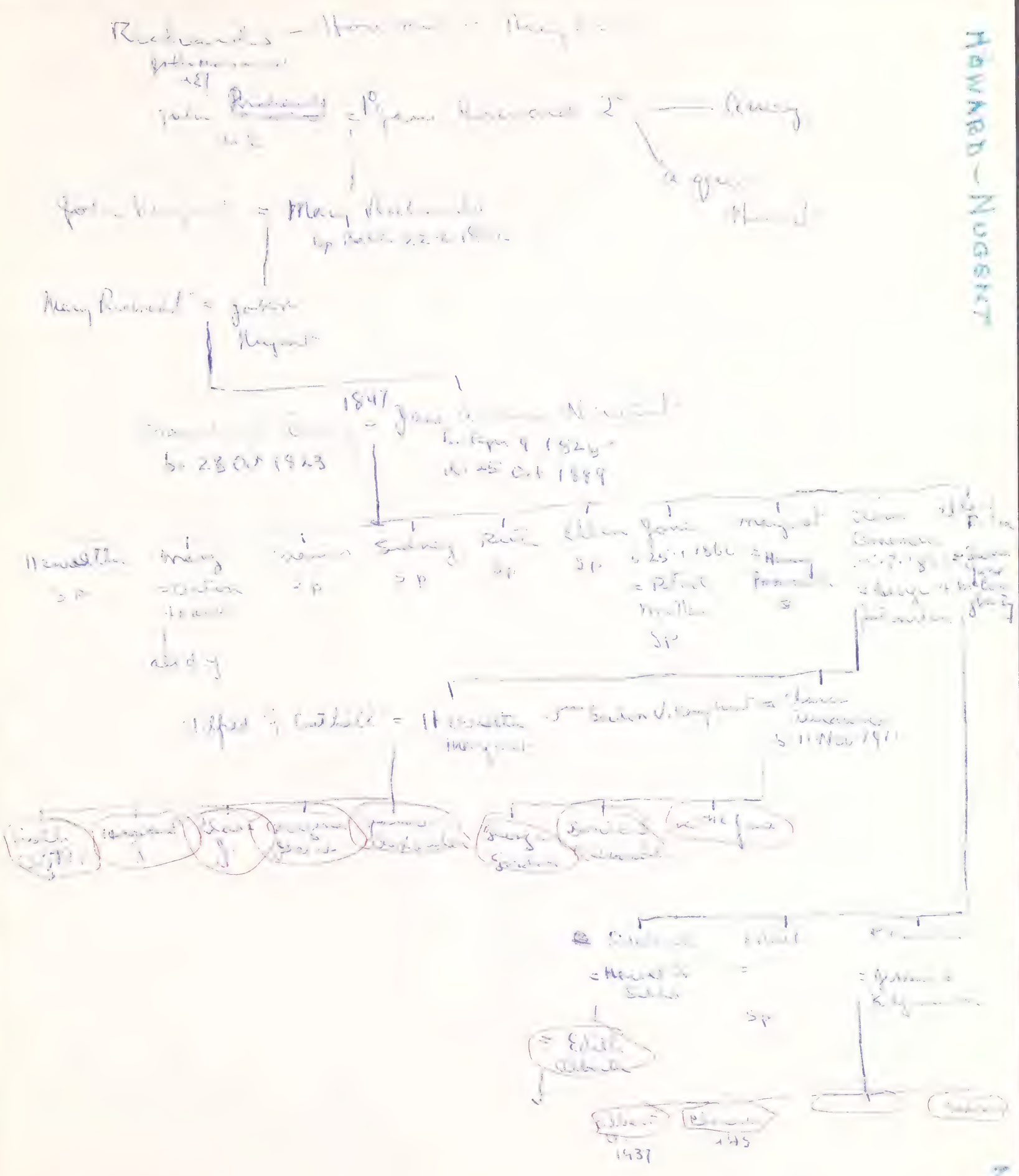
3 [illegible]
M 1 [illegible] of B. Quinté — [illegible]
M 2 [illegible] of B. Quinté

M 5 [illegible]
M 6 Thompson of Niagara U.E.
M do Sam do do

H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.
Bath, - Ontario

HOWARD


John Richards
UE
Sarah
Mary = Hopkins
Rachel
Mary
Jane
Howard
James
Sarah
Helen
Harriet A.
Allerin
Howard
James
Lewis
Aldis



H. C. Burleigh, M.D., C.M.
Bath, - Ontario

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Dominion Headquarters

23 PRINCE ARTHUR AVENUE TELEPHONE (416) 923-7921

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M5R 1B2

"N.B. That Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation, in the year 1783, and all their Children, and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals affixed to their names

U.E.

Alluding to their great principle "The Unity of the Empire."

January 27, 1976

Dr. H. C. Burleigh
33 Ontario Street, Apartment 507
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 5E3

Dear Dr. Burleigh:

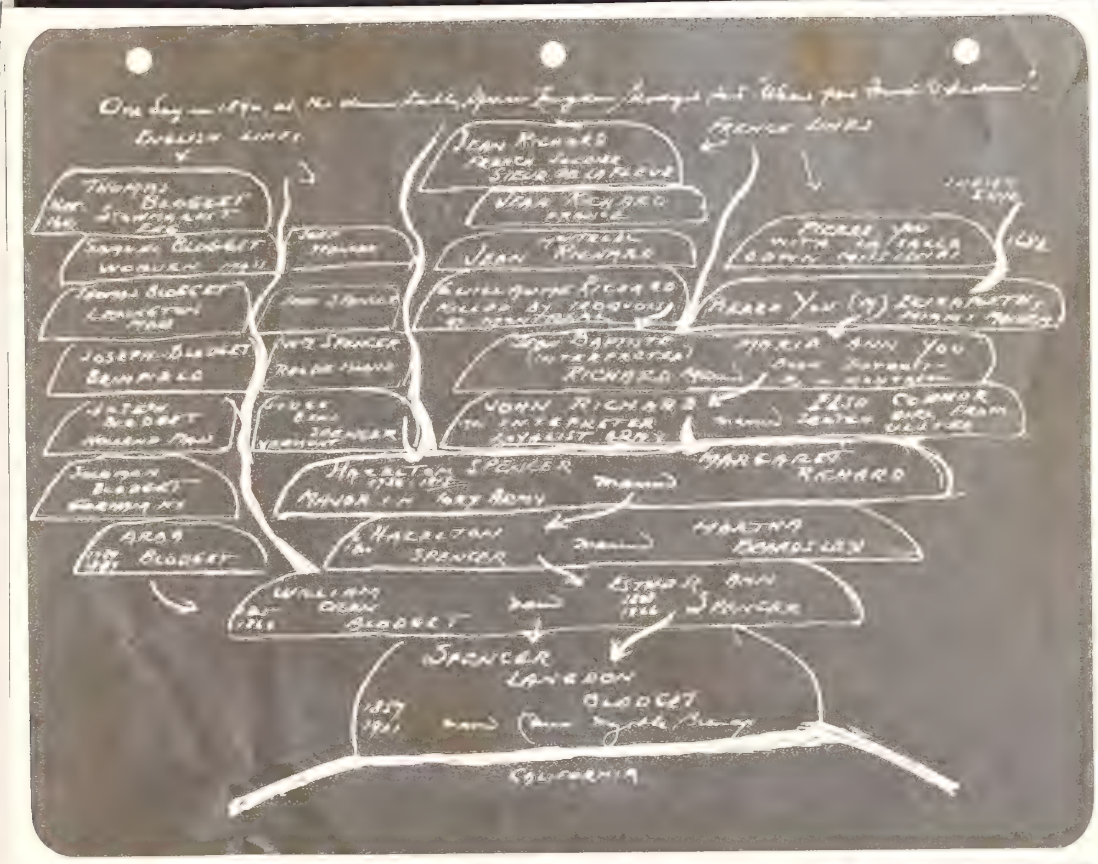
I inserted in this Autumn Gazette a list of all titles of your March speeches given to the Bay of Quinte Branch along with honourable comments about you.

Would you please provide me with a copy for our Headquarters' Library of your paper--A Tale of Loyalist Heroism--Sarah (Kast) McGinnis, also Lt. Henry Simmons' Journal, 1777 - 1778. I could photocopy these and return them if you wish.
I hope you are enjoying very good health.

Yours sincerely,

E. J. Chard
Chairman, Dominion Headquarters
and
Editor, The Loyalist Gazette
EJC:aef

Replied 30.1.76
referring to O.H.S. Sep 1956
+ K.H.S. in 1967-8-9-10


ENGLISH LINES
FRENCH LINES
JEAN RICHARD
FRENCH JACQUES
SIEUR DE LA FLEUR
JEAN RICHARD
JEAN RICHARD
JOHN BAPTISTE
(INTERPRETER)
RICHARD
MARIA ANN YOU
JOHN RICHARD
(INTERPRETER)
LOYALIST ARMY
ELIZ CONNOR
MARGARET RICHARD
HARRIETTA SPENCER
MAJOR IN ARMY
HARRIETTA SPENCER
MARTHA DONALDSON
WILLIAM DEAN BLODGET
ESTHER R. ANN SPENCER
SPENCER LANGDON BLODGET
CALIFORNIA

This completes my Charts of All my Ancestral lines, back to England, Ulster, Scotland, Wales & France.

My French lines came down to our "Man of Mystery" Jean Richard — Now lost in the twilight due to the Courtesy of Dr Burleigh —

9-1-66

John Richards · Alice (O'Connor) Wemp
b. b.
d. d.

Owen

John = Jane Howard

Mary Richards = John Nugent = 2°
bp Bath 22.2.1802 b. Apr 1800
d. 31.8.1828 d 21.11.1863

Jane Almira Nugent = 2.2.1847 Marshall Curtis Davy
bp. Bath 9.4.1825 31.10.1823
d 25.10.1889 22.7.1900

Mary* Orlon Howard

Sidney Howard
b
d
unm.
SP

Henrietta b. 23.4.1849 1929 SP

Chas. Benjamin b. 27.2.1851 1924 SP

Ruth 13.3.1852 24.7.1928 SP

Sidney M 28.8.1854 17.4.1898 ae 43.8.0 SP

Albert Peter = 23.6.1856

Susan Jane McCaughherty

Margaret = 30.7.1858 31.5.1923 SP

Henry Raworth 1926

Ellen 18.
14.
ae

Harold Arthur Sills

= Adelaide = 2° 20.4.1906 Gordon Young
SP

Edith Alberta = 15.5.1902 Ray Edward Mitchell
SP

Charles Albert = 11.4.1912 Jessie Kilgannon

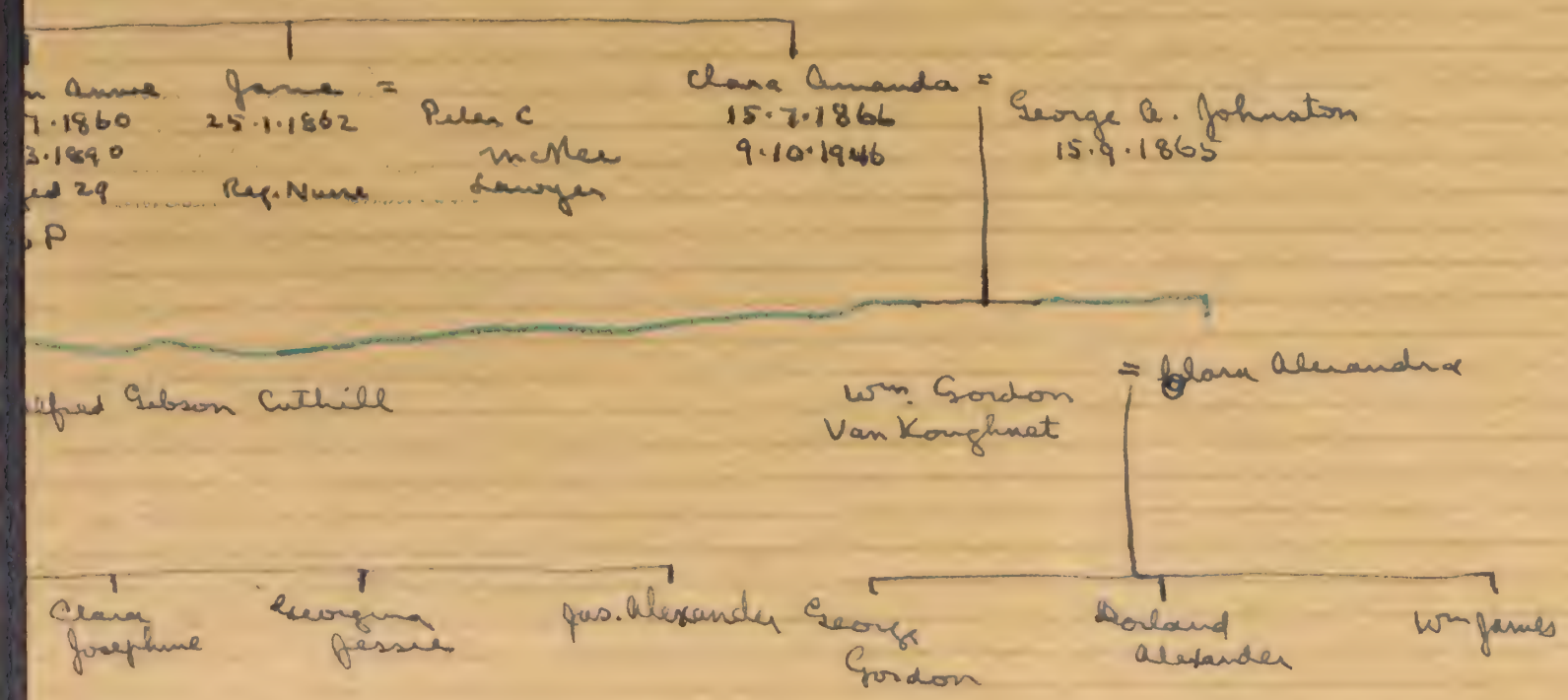
Albert Claude Earl Marie

Robert Storey = Edith Alberta 5.6.1931

Warren

Henrietta Margaret = Ruth Elizabeth Howard Gibson

NUGENT


Jane
25.1.1862
Reg. Nurse
Peter C
McNee
Lawyer
Clara Amanda
15.7.1866
9.10.1946
George A. Johnston
15.9.1865
Alfred Gibson Cuthill
Wm. Gordon
Van Koughnet
Flora Alexandra
Clara
Josephine
Georgina
Jessie
Jas. Alexander
George
Gordon
Donald
Alexander
Wm James

Lt John Richards = Lisee O'Connor

Owen Richards = Diana Spencer
d. childhood ae 34 in Oct 1805?

Hazelton =
b. 1800-1
1801-1864
O.C. 2.3.1823
affdt 1837

Stafford Gen.

John Church = 1° Sarah Spafford
1790-1884
bp 6.3.1791
19.2.1793
1825

John Richards
Vet. of 1837
Templeton 88

Andrew M. Clark = Sarah A
b. 8.10.1849
d. 13.6.1873

George = Elizabeth Breaban
1815 - 1887
b. 1812

Spencer = Lucy Fisher
1817-1865

Wm Owen = Eliz'th Stevens
1819-1891
d. Virginia

Sarah Ann = Stephen Cunningham
1821-1903

Henry
1824
1937

Hazelton Clark
3.1.1873
14.5.1873

Annie R. = Richard Morden

William M.
b. 1838

John Henry
b. 1840

Marshal
b. 1844
b by Milford
bt 1865-6

Mary E
b. 1850

William
In warden
Athol 1848

Athol
1865
Wm a
farmer

Athol
1865
Wm O
farmer

S. Richards
Hallowell
S.S. 1
1858

=2° Mary White
b. N.Y. State
1797-
Census 1851

Mrs J. H.
Hallowell 2 conc N. Black River 1878

Anoel
adult 1884
Milford

Alice M = Wm M. Rundle
d. Hallowell
30.10.1920
in 46 yr
b 1875
d bt 1920

Hallowell

Elvira B
b. 1829

Mary J
b. 1831

Rhoda
b. 1833

Ellen
b. 1834

Katharine
b. 1836

John Jr.
1838

Harriet E.
b. 1839

Clarissa
b 1841

Blake
of
Demorestville
b abt 1893

William
voter N. Murphsburgh
1933
bt 18 con 1 L. Ham

John Richards
voter Picton
King St
1888

John Richards
voter Picton
Main St
1888

Owen Richards

wen
20·10·1805
th a twin &
d 6 mos ?

Eleanor = John Lane
o.c. 25·2·1818
Owen R.

Benjamin
19·4·1820
o.c ~~2·3·1825~~
adult 1837
Comm^l Court of Requests
1834

Polly
ae 13 at mother's death
o.c. 27·2·1818
? born 1792 ?

Henry
Baker & Confect^r
Bellerville
1860

John C. Benjamin
wheelwrights
Shannonville
1860-1

John C =1° Calista Jenkins
1833
b. 1837 =2 Louisa Huff

James C
b 1856

William A
b 1859

Mary M
b 1860

Hypolite Richards John of A. 17·11·1797 & 23·2·1808
Jemima = Oliver Church 14·3·1809
Daniel oc 17·11·1797
Margaret = Hazelton Spencer 18·11·1797
Owen = Diana Spencer 31·12·1789
John bp 6·3·1791 oc 28·2·1818
spinster Eleanor = Lane oc 25·2·1818
spinster in 1818 Polly 27·2·1818
Benj 19·4·1820
Hazelton 2·3·1825
(Owen bp. 20·10·1805)

= ——— Potter

Lecture —

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

John Richards = Alice (O'Connor) Wemp.
b. c 1721 — b c 1724
bur A.I 28.6.1807

- Owen = 31.12.1789 Diana Spencer
  b. 30.9.1846 ae 85 — b 1761
- John = 26 Jan 1795 June Howard
  b abt 1763 — d 28.12.1860 — ae near 100 — bur. 2.11.1812
- Daniel
  b abt 1767 ?
- Jemima = c 1782 Oliver Church
  ae 18 on 4.12.1783 — b Nov 1765
- Margaret = Hazelton
  29.8.1797 — ae 12 on 4.12.1783 — b. Nov 1771

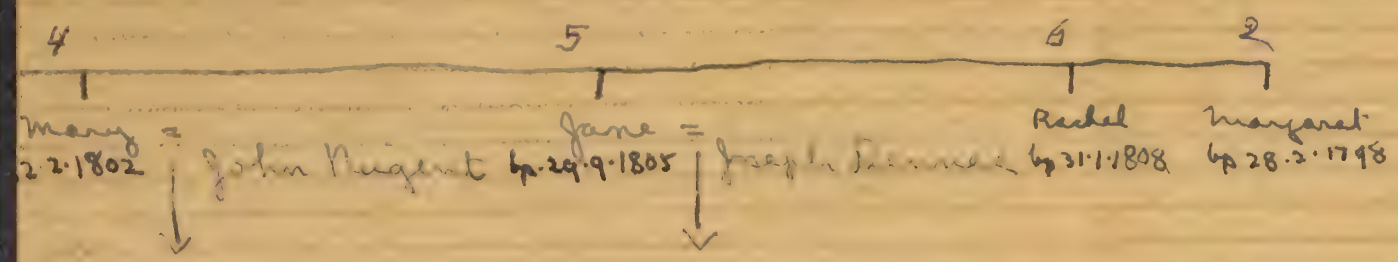
7 — 8 — 1 — 5

- John Howard =
  bp. 7.4.1811 — ae 40 Census 1851 (no family)
- Cantell (Quintell)
- Call — Colin McLenzie — bp 2.11.1812
- Elizabeth = John R Bleeker
  bp. 31.1.1796
- Ellie (Elsie) = William (George?) Bleecker
  bp. 23.2.1799 — bp 2

- Mary J = Robinson — S.P.
- Nellie
- Rachel = Royal Munro — S.P.
- John = Adaline Jane McGinnis
  b. 1.1.1844 — d. 5.1.1923 — aged 79.4.0 — ae 12 Census 1851 dau. Wm — S.P.
- Randall — S.P.
- Royal — S.P.
- Augustus = Mary Rose

- John — unmar.
- William = Wemp
- Augustus — N.M.
- Randall — N.M.
- Frederick = Neilson
- Irene = Reid — Howard
- Howard =

Spencer



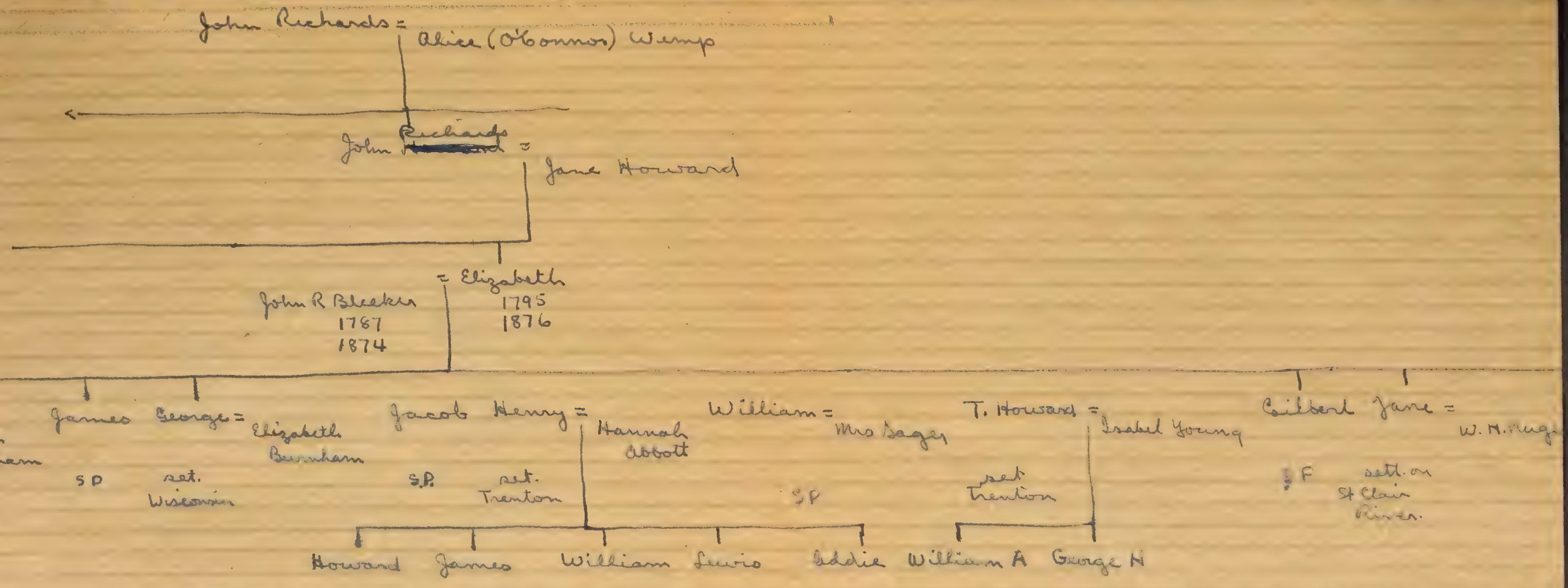
Wemp

THE RICHARD FAMILY OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

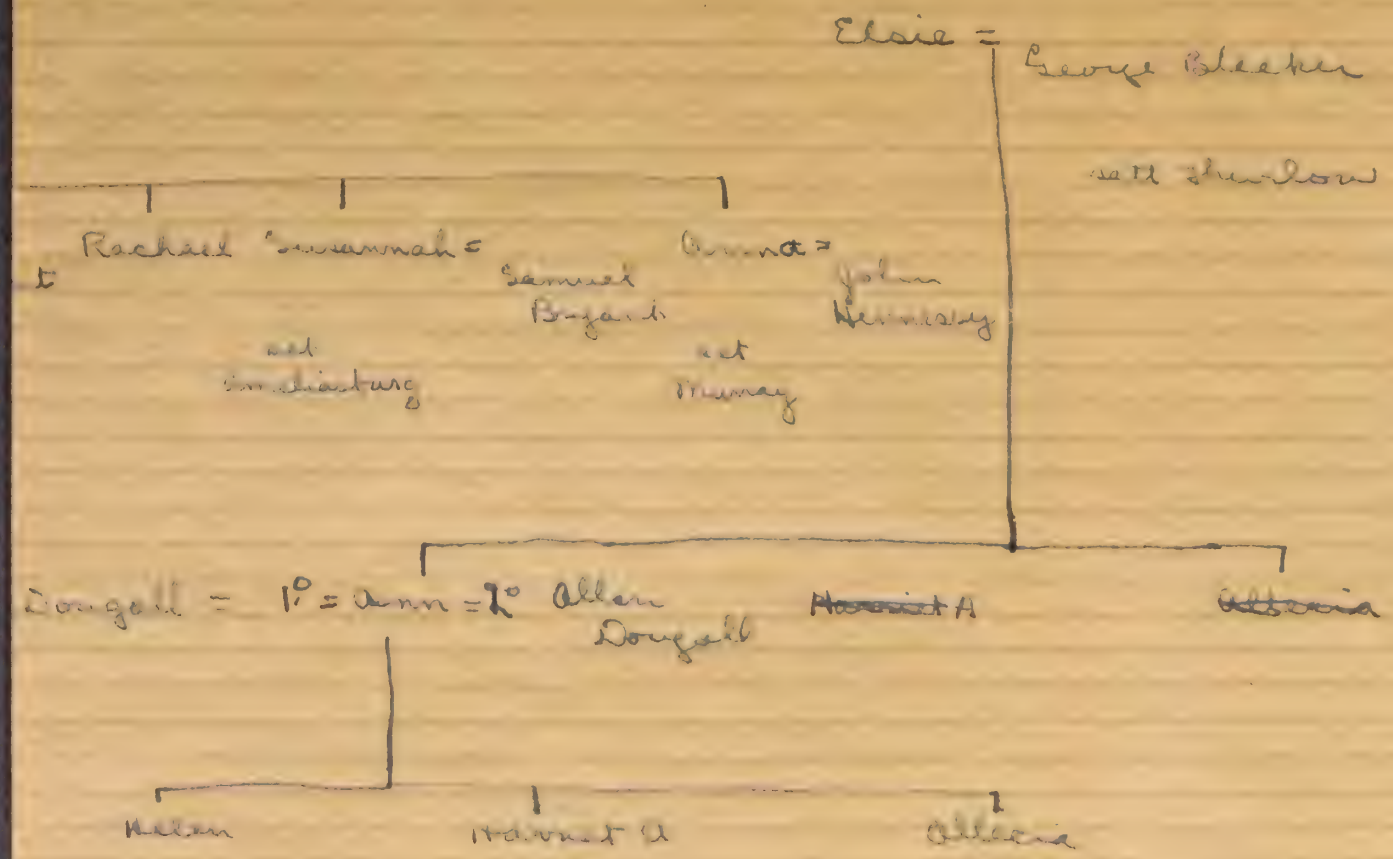
The Passport issued on 3rd Sept., 1722, to Jean Bte. Richard is a very revealing document. It allowed him to take his wife and three children from Montreal to the Miami village of Ouiatanon on the banks of the Wabash River, southwest of Detroit. It relates that his Miami wife, a native of Ouiatanon, had been continuously ill during their two years residence in Montreal, and wished to return to her birthplace to recover her health. The illness was very likely a true case of homesickness.

Jean Baptiste was evidently pleased with his transfer, as he was ~~his duties~~ resuming his duties at Ouiatanon, as requested by Sieur de Vincennes, the commander of the Post, as he was needed as a blacksmith, as well as a good interpreter and a man of good will to serve in the conversation which he is obliged to hold for the interests of the savages, we have permitted Jean Richard to return to said post.

The subsequent history of the family is very sketchy. The three children could have increased to ten, or more. Suzanne married Gilbert Parant, a merchant in Detroit. Jean, if we trust Grandfather's Tale, was in conflict with the Sioux, wounded and captured. About four years later, he escaped , and made his way east, and ended up in a community on the Mohawk River, later to become the jero of this story. Agnes, as we are informed by one of her descendants, married Francois Goder. Her descendants thrive in the Chicago region. Nothing is known of other children. But, who was the Richard, an interpreter in the west who was paid 7/6 per diem, by Sir William Johnson in 1763? We look to descendants in the west to continue the hunt. Good luck to them!


John Richards = Alice (O'Connor) Wemp
John Richards =
Jane Howard
John R Bleeker 1787 1874 = Elizabeth 1795 1876
John R. set. Wisconsin
Susannah Burnham
James SP
George = Elizabeth Burnham set. Wisconsin
Jacob SP.
Henry = Hannah Abbott set. Trenton
William = Mrs Sager SP
T. Howard = Isabel Young set. Trenton
Gilbert F
Jane = W. H. Rugg settl. on St Clair River.
Howard
James
William
Lewis
Eddie
William A
George H

Richards - Bleeker



John Richards = Alice O'Connor

Owen =

John = Jane Howard

= Jane Richards
b
d. 28.8.1894 aged 88

Joseph Demree
b. Montréal 1804/5
d. 24.10.1889 aged 87

Theophilus P
1826/7

John Richards =
b 11.1928
d 3.2.1913

O'Donnell
1840
1929

Eugene =

Stella = Chas J. Coy
1872
1929

John A
1876
1935
SP

Josephine
SP

Ethel

Helena
1874
1929

= Dempster Brown

= Frank Duffy of Kingston

Sarah D. J. =
1831 1829/30
1920

Andrew D Campbell
1833
1903

Effie =
1865
19

Bruce Robertson
1865
1936

Alison =
1856
24.11.1913

Cyrus Huffman
1849
1953

Mary M
1861
1925

Elizabeth =

Rose Bristol

Robert N
14.1.1919

7 daughters

William M = 13.10.1856
Emma d. Peter Davy

Elizabeth = Crawford
4.1.1857
-11.1934

William Lardner

Maude =
18.10.1866

Robt N Ogden

William = Ardia Hodgins
25.4.1892

Robert N.
18.6.1889

= Nell Warren

Mary M =
1834/5
1926

John Murdock

Zelma = ~~Wilson~~ J. Burrell

Arthur C = Editha V Raworth

Zelma = Arthur Burrell

Marjorie = Clarence Graham
?

HOWARD-DENNEE

...ge ...Kinge 1837/8 ...1857. 18	Martha Lucretia 1840 2.4.1872 or 31.3.1871 (cemetery)	Helen L = 1840/1 SP	Gordon Ferran	Robert S 1843/4

RICHARD

1. Admission of Indian blood.
2. Jean Richard

Welshman
bp 1530
b c 1570

Jean = Richard
wheat merchant
b. c 1620

Anne Menanier of St Hegen Evêché de Nantes

8.9.1648
Urbain = Marie Archambault
Jessier b 1624 bur 21.3.1684

Guillaume Richard
b. c 1650
bu Pte aux Trembles Montreal
8.7.1690

26.11.1675
= Agnès Jessier
bp 23.3.1659

Pierre = Marie Renée
Jour Jurrot

Pierre Jour
sieur de la Découverte
b 1658
bu 28.8.1718 Montréal

= Elizabeth Sauvagesse
Miami
= 2. 19.4.1697 Montréal
Madeleine Jussé veuve de Jérome Ligoury.

Jean baptiste = 15.8.1718
bp. 19.3.1682
Interprète

Marie Anne Jour
de la découverte
b 1694
Miami
Sauvagesse

Pierre
1698-1703

François Madeleine
1700-1730

= 12.8.1722
Marie Magdeleine
De Lège Mineuses

Joseph Pascal
1702-22

Suzanne = 1° Gilbert Parent
marchand

= 2° 9.7.1739 à Detroit
Charles Bathélemy

Jean
b 22.11.1721
à Pte aux Trembles Montréal

Elsie (alias) Connor
veuve de Wemp

Joseph Gilbert
b 1734
bu 18.2.1742

Madeleine
bp Detroit 15.7.1743
1741
= Montréal 19.9.1763
Jean Bte Lecuyer

Pierre
b —
bp Detroit 13.10.1748

Pierre
b. 1748
bu Detroit 3.11.1749

Owen
b c 1718
bu 1739/40
= 31.12.1739
Deborah Spencer

John

Hannah

Jeremie
b. 1765
= c 1782
Oliver Church

Margaret
b 1771 Nov
= 28.8.1797
Hazelton Spencer

John Church
bp 6.5.1791
= Sarah Spafford

RICHARD

The issue of a Passport on 3rd Sept 1722, allowing J. Richards to take his wife and three children from Montreal to the Miami village of Ouiatanon on the banks of the Wabash River (Ouabache) in the depths southwest of Detroit, is a native of Guadeloupe. It relates that his Miami wife had been ill during two years residence in Montreal and wished to return to her birthplace to improve her health. The illness was very likely a case of homesickness. J. Bte was pleased with the transfer, as he was resuming his duties at Ouiatanon. His value to the French authorities is stated that he was a blacksmith as well as a good interpreter and a man of good will who would have a favorable influence in dealings with the Indians.

The subsequent history of the family is very sketchy. The children, Suzanne, Jean and Agnes, as surmised, grew to maturity. Suzanne seems to have married Gilbert Parent, a merchant of Detroit. Of the three of her four children were born. Jean, if I am right in reading grandfather's Life, became involved in conflict with the Sioux Indians, about 1749-50, was wounded and captured. About 3 or 4 yrs later he made his escape and reached English settlement along the Mohawk River in New York Province. An item later, indicates that Agnes married Francois Godet, and their descendants may be found here & there in the Chicago area. Other notes seem to presume the death of Jean Bte and the subsequent marriage of his widow, have come to you.

That is the Western phase of the Richard History. But much more is needed to complete the story, and it appears to be the responsibility rests on the western descendants, have their hands full to complete it.

However, since there was undoubtedly a priest with La Salle's party at that time, it is possible that they were married in accordance with church regulations. If so, the event does not appear to have been entered in any parish register. As can be shown, such marriages are found entered is some established parish at a later date. Whether or not a second ceremony was performed is not known. At least we know that Marie-Anne is shown as having been born in 1794. Since Pierre You is recorded as having married Madeleine Just in Montreal in 1697, it must be assumed that Elizabeth Sauvagesse was dead, or had returned to her people in the Detroit region. The situation is further complicated by the fact that Marie-Anne is shown as having married in Montreal in 1718.

. . . . . .

IN MIAMI COUNTRY.

I have satisfied myself that there was an established connection between the Richard family and the Miami-Detroit country. Jean-Baptiste Richard had married Marie-Anne You in Montreal on 15 April, 1718, on the same date as the baptism of their daughter, Suzanne. This fact likely indicated that they had been united in marriage in a region where there was no regularly established parish. The ceremony may well have been performed by a missionary to the Miamis. Other instances of this type have been demonstrated in similar situations. It must be recalled that Marie-Anne's mother was Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami squaw, who had married, or co-habited, with the famous Pierre You, Sieur de la Decouverte. It must be realized that almost anything could have happened. Elizabeth may have died prior to You's second marriage in 1697. She may have refused to leave her people in Miami country. You may then have returned to Montreal, taking with him their daughter, Marie-Anne, and leaving Elizabeth to her own resources.

Children Alexander G. include the following names —
Frederick — children — bap 6 Nov 1791, O.C. 25 Feb 1813
John of Hadlowell bap 6 Nov 1791, O.C. 25 Feb 1813
Eleanor, married — Lane, O.C. 25 Feb 1818
Polly, O.C. 27 Feb 1818
Benjamin of Hadlowell O.C. 19 Apr 1820
Hazelton of Hadlowell O.C. 2 March 1825

Richard John of Hadlowell Lieut., Indian Dept.
John of Cumberland, m. Jane, d. Lt. John Hanna U.E.
on 20 Jan 1795 O.C. 17 Nov 1797, & O.C. 23 Feb 1806
Jane — Lt Oliver Church Sr. of Fredericksburg O.C. 14 3 1809

2 Daniel O.C. 17 Nov 1797 bap 1789 Eleanor Spencer O.C. 7 11 1797
Brown of Hadlowell, m. 3 Dec 1789
Margaret m Hazelton Spencer U.E. O.C. 29.8.1797; 18 Nov 1797

Church, Oliver Lt. of Fredericksburg = Jane — d. John Richards, U.E.
Elizabeth O.C. 19 May 1803
Mary, m. Bishop 1807 William T. Prince of Fredericksburg O.C. 29 1.1806
Jane of Fredericksburg O.C. 7 2 1809
Eleanor bap 20.12.1789 O.C. 16 Feb 1811
Lorraine of Fredericksburg bap 5.2.1791 O.C. 9.7.1817
Frederick bap 9.7.1788; married 16.2.1789
Spencer Hazelton Lt. of Fredericksburg m. Mary, dau. Lt. John Richards U.E.
O.C. 29.8.1797; O.C. 18.11.1797. He was buried 7.3.1813

4 Benjamin Cornelius of 3 bap 5.4.1789; d. Brighton 14.10.1853 aet 63
O.C. 16 2 1810
John of George, Hungerford, bap 1.10.1791 O.C. 17 2 1816
Lorraine Jordan of Fredericksburg bap 27.12.1797, O.C. 15 12 1832
Hazelton bap 25.4.1790 Mary of Hadlowell O.C. 11 7 1833
Anna bap 18.3.1800 m. Oliver Church of Fredericksburg O.C. 20 5 1834
Eleanor bap 1.4.1792
Daniel M.A. bap 1.4.1792 O.C. 10 2 1824
Caroline bap 29.9.1801 O.C. 18 2 1836
Dorothy of Fredericksburg O.C. 5 1 1836
Frederick of

5

1 Jean Richard the Tory
2 Over the Lake to the Bay of Quinte
3 The tale of a Grandfather
4 The French Aspect
5 The First Commandant at Ft. Frontenac
6 Jean Baptiste Interpreter and Voyageur
7. Passport to Miami Country
8 The Woes of War
9 Richard's Posterity

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

'PHONE 17

Bath, Ont. _____ *19* ____

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To Dr. H. C. Burleigh

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ACCOUNTS ISSUED MONTHLY

1. The Loyalist at War
2. Down the Lake to Quinte Shores
3. Grandfather's Story
4. ~~The French~~
   From Wales to France to Canada
5. The First Commandant of Ft. Frontenac
6. Passport to Niagara County
7. Richard Posterity.

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT.

_____ 19____

For _____

℞

Jean Baptiste, the fourth child and second son of Guillaume Richard, was baptized at Boucherville on 1784. Little is known about his early life, but it is evident that by maturity he had become a Voyageur. In this capacity he laboured in the fur trade travelling to the north and west. ~~[illegible]~~ In the course of his journeys he visited the Miami village of Ouiatanon, near the present city of Lafayette, Indiana. Here about 1808, he met the 13-year-old Marie Louise Yon, the dau. of Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Lavendie by Elizabeth Sanguaqua, a Miami Squaw of Ouiatanon. Evidently she was serving pol- ~~[illegible]~~ needed to travel with him on his journeys. In this capacity, she was what the French termed his Slave. An item in the parish register of Ste Anne's, Detroit, is the following entry:

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

The next entry, appearing in the Parish in Montreal was that of their marriage 1818. Strangely enough, on the same date is recorded the baptism of their daughter Suzanne

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7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

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In 1749, Pierre de Celoron left Montreal with 300 soldiers to take formal possession of the Ohio Valley at various stations along his route, he set up plates giving notice that France was not taking over her rightful territory. At the same time, an effort was made to strengthen the fort at Detroit; so in May the gov-general in Quebec proclaimed that any men that would settle in Detroit should receive certain agricultural benefits.

of Johnstown consorted with Indian Maidens, one of them Lotteridge a Captive in the Indian Dept.

So when Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Decouverte associated with Elisabeth Sauvagesse no doubt, a Marriage he was following a custom established by voyageurs and explorers in the Far West

While the prospect of the Colony was much improved & survival was assured, it left the needs of the Explorers or Voyageurs still dependant on the Young Squaws. They could paddle a canoe, set up a bivouac anywhere in the bush, and produce food from the forest.

When we recall the great dearth of women in the early days in Quebec, and the necessity for the King's Girls, sent out from France to meet the shortage, how rendering, generous, Indian girls became slaves and overtaxing wives. It must be understood that the King's Girls would be unfamiliar with a woman's duties in the Canadian and how much less would she be able to travel with her man travelling in the fur net up and down streams, fishing, food on the open and portaging, so it is easy to understand the impossibility of the Indian fur trade without the squaw girl, who was familiar with the form of life.

Nor was it a common occurrence [illegible] Mr. Johnson lived, [illegible] Indian Princess [illegible]

One feature so important to this story as the dearth of women in the early settlement of the Town now known as Quebec and to the fledgling French colony was the dearth of women. This tragic fact led to the despatch of young women to the Colony. Known as the Kings Brides they began to be despatched to the colony to become brides of the unhappy bachelors. At the same time many French men to native brides, known to the white men as slaves, but before long they became brides and ultimately mothers of families

is thought to have been
Suzanne, born between 1710 & 1718, whereas not
known, married 1733, possibly in Quebec
or Detroit. Gilbert Parent born in 1703, Detroit
merchant, bapt. Montreal 3 Dec 1703, son of
Joseph Parent & Marguerite Bourgeois. Their
first child was bapt in Montreal, but the other
three were bapt in Detroit, where it is believed
Parent had established himself on removal.
Parent died
and Suzanne remarried in Detroit
to Charles Boucherville

One striking feature of life in Canada
in those early days was the dearth of women
This fact had a great influence on
the course of life

The story of the Jean Richard family as told left loopholes which needed plugging with the truth. But nothing was done for several years. I was a busy doctor, and one interested in the genealogy of the U.E.L. I was thus busy and unable to pursue this particular story. However, after my retirement and removal to Kingston, the queries kept cropping up now and again. Then I found the name of a lady researcher in the Detroit area. I wrote to her asking assistance in the Detroit records. Through her I came in contact with a man in Illinois who was also interested in Richards descendants in the Miami Region of Indiana.

These two sources when co-ordinated with the Grandfathers Story and The French Family have greatly embellished the Richards Story

Guillaume Richard fathered twelve children; Our interest centres in the fourth child, and second son, Jean Baptiste. He was born at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, and baptised there on 19 March, 1682. Little is known of his early years, but it appears that he became a Voyageur. There is a record in the Parish of St. Anne's, Detroit. It is inscribed in French, and my interpretation is given, as follows:

On this day, 22 May, 1710 was baptised by me priest missionary, the undersigned, a slave, panisse de Nation, belonging to Jean Richard, voyageur, aged about fifteen years, named Marie Jeanne; godfather is Michael Beauges and godmother ~~Madam~~ Magdelaine who have signed with me on the same day.

Jre Chombon ptre
Michael Beauges
Marie Mag Jeanne

Moreau Jean, she known as Marie-Anne, was born in 1674, as the daughter of Pierre Yon Sieur de la Chevrette, and Elizabeth Lamargueur, a Miami squaw. Pierre Yon had been born in France, had come as a youth to Canada. He, as a drummer, had accompanied La Salle on his trip down the Mississippi in 1682, when he erected a cross when he claimed Louisiana as a possession.

You mentioned page 116, as with La Salle in Parkman's Book on La Salle

Jean Baptiste, born in 1682 evidently became a voyageur. He is so termed when in 1710 he was in Detroit when he had his slave, panisse de nation, Marie Louise baptized at Ste Annes Parish in Detroit. She was termed a daughter of Pierre Yon. Jean de la Sauvanville by Elizabeth Sauvageesse, a Miami Squaw.

Pierre Yon, who had recently come to Canada from France, served under the command of Robert de la Salle and was with him on his exploring voyage down the Mississippi River to its mouth. He was present when in Arkansas Country La Salle erected a cross indicating that he had taken possession of the vast area in the name of King Louis of France. This occurred on 1682. At this time or later Yon had taken a Miami Squaw, called Elizabeth Sauvageesse as his companion. And by her in 1742 he became the father of Marie Anne the known slave of J Bte Richard

Jesse Richard Esq. U.E. Lieut. Indian Department
1 John, of Amherst Island, m. Jane Howard 26.1.1795
E.C. 17.11.1797 and 23.2.1808
2 Jemima = Edward Chard, Esq. of Fredericksburgh. OC 14.3.1809
3 Lucinda OC 17.11.1797
4 Ann, of Hallowell = 31.12.1789, Lieut. Spencer. OC 17.11.1797
5 Margaret, m. Hazelton Spencer, U.E. OC 29.8.1797 = 18.11.1797

Ann Richard, of Hallowell, m 31.12.1789 Lieut. Spencer
1 John of Hallowell bp 6.3.1791 OC 25.2.1818
2 Eleanor, m. — Lane OC 25.2.1818
3 Polly OC 27.2.1818
4 Benjamin OC 19.4.1829 of Hallowell
5 Hazelton of Hallowell OC 2.3.1825

Jemima m. Edward Chard of Fredericksburgh. U.E. 3d. dau
of Jesse Richard U.E.
1 Elizabeth OC 10.5.1803
2 Mary, m. William T. Prangen of Fredericksburgh 3.4.1807
OC 26.1.1803
3 John of Fredericksburgh OC 7.2.1809
4 Eleanor bp 26.12.1789 OC 16.2.1811
5 William of Fredericksburgh bp 5.2.1791 OC 9.7.1817
6 Malcolm bp 9.7.1788, buried 16.2.1789

Hazelton Spencer of Fredericksburgh, m. Margaret, dau. of Jesse Richard
U.E. OC 29.8.1797 18.11.1797. He was buried 7.2.1813
1 Benjamin Conger of Fredericksburgh, bp. 5.4.1789, d. Belleville
14.10.1855, aged 62 OC 16.2.1813
2 John of Young. Conger bp 2.10.1791.
3 William Conger of Fredericksburgh bp 27.8.1797 OC 15.12.1832
4 Hazelton bp 25.4.1801
5 Margaret bp 23.3.1800, m — Conger of Hallowell OC 17.1.1833
6 Jesse bp 20.5.1804, m William Aloen of Fredericksburgh OC 10.3.1834
7 Lucinda bp 15.6.1806
8 Caroline bp 21.7.1811 OC 10.3.1834
9 Mary Jane of Ernestown OC 25.10.1835
10 Richard of Ernestown OC 2.5.1836

1740 was one of a war party involved in a conflict in which Jean was wounded and captured by the enemy. If we believe the family history, he remained in captivity for from 3 to 6 years, when he made his escape and recaptured civilization in Schoharie, N.Y.

Letters from Mrs Sturant and Jos Dare add to the story. The letter indicates that the French had a post at Ouitanon on the Wabash River near the present Lafayette Ind. Agnes & husband were living there before 1735 + 1755. Apparently Agnes married 1st Francis Godet and 2nd J. B Vandry in 1756

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Prenez Vous volontiers, ce 29 Sept. 1704 engager mon
Bertrand Gorin, ce fils Aîné pour aller en Voyage

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Gilbert Pinnent = 1733, Marie Suzanne Richard
b 1703; marchand | b 1718 dau. of Blc Charles Boucherville
Sta = 2 9.7.1758 à Detroit

Jos Gilbert Pinnent 1734 b 18.2.1742 marchand | = 14.9.1762 J Blc Lamothe | Rose b — S 13.10.1748 à Detroit | Pierre 1749 à Detroit 3.11.1749

Jean Blc Richard b 1682 Intendant | = 15 Aug 1718 Montréal, Geneviève Marsolet b 1694

Marie Suzanne = 1° 1733 (Detroit?) Gilbert Pinnent
= 9.7 1759 Charles Boucherville à Detroit
Jean b 22.11.1721 à Pl aux Trembles Montréal

J. Blc Richard, Passport from Detroit to Quebec 3.9 1722 with wife and three children

Dupleessis = 1703 Madeleine Widen Gamgrois, veuve de Pierre Jacob at Detroit 31.10.1732

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J Bte Richards, the voyageur was born in Montreal in 1684, which on a journey to the west it would seem that J was in Miami Country. Here, about 1708, he managed to obtain Marie Anne Lyon, a young Miami half-breed as his woman. Marie Anne then was only fourteen years of age, and in 1710 J Bte had her baptized at Ste Anne Detroit. She was recorded as his slave. Perhaps & Nation. They must have continued together, during which time a young daughter, Susanne was born. J Bte & his slave were finally married in Montreal on 1718, and their young daughter was baptized the same day. She was then about three yrs of age. In 1721 a son Jean was born to them.

It is evident that they remained westward in Detroit, where on 3 Sept 1722 he was issued a passport to remove to Ouiatanon, a Miami settlement near the present town of Lafayette, Indiana, south of Lake Michigan and about fifty miles north of Fort Ouiatanon. At that time he was accompanied by his wife and four children. Susanne, Jean and Louise. There was likely one children in the family.

They remained in Ouiatanon and it was likely from here that young Jean about

HOURS: 2 P.M. TO 4 P.M.
7 P.M. TO 8 P.M.

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Jean Bte, 2nd son of Guillaume Richard was born 1688 and married Montreal 1718 Marie-Anne Yon, dau. of Pierre Yon & Marie de Lorimier and Elizabeth Tawapasa, a Miami Squaw. Strangely enough, their daughter Marie-Susanne was baptized in Montreal at the same time. This must mean that Jean Bte & Marie Ann were married Indian style or that it was illegitimate. At this time J Bte is called an interpreter which infers that he has learned his wife's language that of the Miamis which was as a lingua-franca in the territory west of Detroit.

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During the past half century, soon as I earned a living and started a family, I was interested, intensely, ~~in a hobby~~ in a consuming hobby, selfishly so that of the origins, background, and early history of our U.E. Loyalist pioneers, particularly in the Kingston – Bay of Quinte area. As time passed I had more files on Loyalist families than I had space for filing. This led to purchase of two cabinets and the use of all the cartons available. There were over 800 files on Loyalist families.

In the course of time I received the Richards file and noted that this Loyalist officer had signed himself as Jean Richards. I became interested in suspecting that he was of French ancestry. Other references to one of this surname soon came to prove or deny

This French origin. (As a result)
discovered that there were more
than a few people in such a
[illegible]

One Richard family in the Montreal
area originates in a young soldier
who was a member of the famous Com-
pagnie Bakers Regiment sent out from
France in 16 to help fend off the Iroquois
raiders. Guillaume (William) Richard
remained in Canada when the regiment
returned to France in 16. Guillaume
became a sergeant in the garrison of Montreal
and died around the St Lawrence with
Robert Cavelier in 1673 when he founded
Fort Frontenac at Cataraqui. He remained
as a commercial

Lafayette pop 20,000 capital of Tippecanoe Co
Indiana, on Wabash River and Wabash & Erie Canal
Site of Purdue Univ.
63 miles N.W of Indianapolis.

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1794 11 Sept

Mary, born 23d ult., da. Capt. McKenzie
Sgt R. Gilling & his wife, Margaret
Sponsors Mrs. Holdsworth
Mrs McKenzie
John Richards

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT.

_____ 19____

For _____

℞

To Do.

1. Review Weyhburger house on S.7. in Reg. Office.
2. Locate Prugger Rendanna's Will. Reg. Off
3. Write Jennifer Kinding.

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT. 1914-1916

_____ 19____

For.....

℞

Church

Spencer

Myers

Howard

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D.
BATH, ONT.

_____ 19____

For _____

℞

Magnesium Sulphate
Epsom
Scott & Bowne

Richard

Royal Ft Frontenac

Dict. French-Canada

John C. Richard Narrative 1875

E.Z. Massicotte

Faits Curieux de l'Histoire de Montreal. Montréal 1922 p. 184

Bulletin des Recherches Historiques 1914 p. 111 Registre de l'île Jesus, étude d'Antoine Adhemar.

P.A.C.. Canada: Correspondence Generale 1682-1684 v 6.

Etat des soldes de l'avant garde comm. by M. Duque.

With ~~that~~ these lists I and my responsibility to you. Proof of descent from one of the many branches of this remarkable Family is your responsibility. I believe I have done my share, along with Grandfather Foley, in supply you with an seldom equalled ancestral line. I sincerely hope that you enjoy the result of your my labors — Grandfather John Wheat Rutledge Myself and you, if you are interested. If I can help please let me know.

And now, to add to [illegible] the Grandfather's [illegible] and [illegible] this story down to the eighteen children [illegible] children [illegible] to future generations [illegible] to [illegible] the grandchildren during the [illegible] of war, [illegible] c 1780 [illegible] U.E.L. [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. Polly [illegible] before the age of fifteen
2. John of Hallowell, P. Edw. Co, [illegible] 1780 the grandfather [illegible] the [illegible] of the family [illegible] [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] the then U.S.A.
3. ~~[illegible]~~ who married George Leavy and continued [illegible] removed to Port Hope District
4. Benjamin of Hallowell [illegible] the Colonel Hazelton Spencer
5. Hazelton, named after his uncle, removed to Lyn, Ont. LYN ONT [illegible]

As with any early family in our [illegible] [illegible] Oregon and [illegible] scattered across North America, [illegible] ranches in the state of Idaho.

2. Jemima, the elder daughter married about 1782, [illegible] Fort Frontenac and K R R N Y. Her name is found in the 1786 census [illegible] as well as her sister Margaret aged 12 ~~[illegible]~~ with her [illegible] infant daughter [illegible] [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] Jemima [illegible] miles west of Bath. Their children were

1 Elizabeth [illegible] William Shetford [illegible] of [illegible]
2 Mary married 30th April 1807 [illegible] Fredericksburgh
3 John of Fredericksburgh
4 Eleanor bp 26 Dec 1789
5 William of Fredericksburgh
6 Malcolm born in 1788 and died in the following month.

The children on the whole removed [illegible] still reside on the north shore of the Bay still flourish, although a few [illegible] participated in founding of Dresden [illegible] [illegible] a few years later [illegible] to be found here and there across the Dominion.

St Spencer California

Scotch Richards – Nebraska Oregon Idaho Idaho Ohio
Little Current St Thomas ~~[illegible]~~ Napanee Castleton

Church Dresden

other for – Dennis, Cozy, Duffy, Campbell, Dary, Ogden, Woodard
7 men, Boreland, Huffman, Blivell, Graham
Robertson, Andrews, Brown, Blesser, Nugent
" Bryant Hennessy, Dougall McGuire Robinson Marion
Walbanks Howard Cuthill Van Koughnet Sellers
Storey Howat McPhee Bonnell Johnston Hazelton

Spencer – Sloan, Conger Warden Blodget, Stuggen, Haight Hunt
" Davis Young Jackson Rogers Gibbs Foster Ayles
Tennant DeMille Thompson Wilbanks Smith, Gardner
Shaw
Church Minuckers – Mumey, Prenyer Rorabeck McKenzie, Hay
" Young, Fridle Price Ross
Bongard Solmes Dorland Preston Farrington Hayes
Sevier

Owen – Frederick Lane
(Clerk of Oregon)

Church minuckers Mumey of Dresden, Prenyer Rorabeck McKenzie, Hay,
Young, Frickle, Price Ross [Bongard Solmes Dorland Preston
Farrington, Sevier, Douglas etc

C. Richards Cunningham of Nebraska, [illegible] Lillibridge, Clerk, (Oregon)
Clark, Rose Morden Warner (Castleton) Doolittle Chamberlain
Clark McIntyre (~~Idaho~~) (Idaho) Hall (Idaho)
McCrimmon (St Thomas) Wisconsin [illegible] Nugent Bryant Hennessy
Blecker (Wis) ~~[illegible]~~
John Richards Dougall
Asst Ed

Bowman, Foster, Moton, White (Wash) Brown (Pacific)

[illegible] born about 1775 settled early on Quindaro Island
He married 26 Jan 1795 from Daughter of Lieut John Howard of 2nd N.H. RNY
[illegible] settled on Island

Children
1 John Jr b by 1st Nov 1811 married Sarah of Quindaro
2 Ruth, [illegible] married [illegible] McKenzie
3 Margaret b by 31 Feb 1796, married John R Blecker of Junction
4 Ellen b by 23 Feb 1799 married Wm Blecker of Junction
5 Mary b by 22 Feb 1802 married John Nugent Death 1845
6 [illegible] b by Sept 1805 married Joseph Dennee 1871
7 Rachel b by [illegible] 1809
8 Margaret b by 26 2 1795

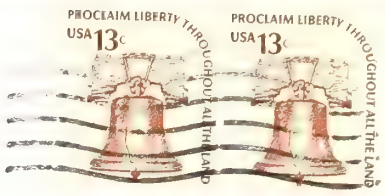
There children, except for the two daughters who married Blecker of Junction, remained and [illegible] on the Island. Their descendants [illegible] Island families. Dennis Mackey [illegible] found a [illegible] Island families, [illegible] after. But numerous Brown, Wilkerson descendants [illegible] the Miami bend, each [illegible] on the North Shore of the Bay [illegible] Bristol, Huffman, Cohen [illegible] Nugent Cathcart, Van Fossen [illegible] Rachel Dell [illegible] there

[illegible] died not [illegible] the head [illegible] left [illegible] young [illegible] son, apparently

[illegible] born at [illegible] Fort Hamilton about 1811
Margaret the [illegible] child who was born at Quindaro. [illegible] came to Fort Leavenworth [illegible] Quindaro. [illegible] Fort Hamilton at Olivet Church. [illegible] married with his sister Jemima [illegible] while here she married [illegible] 12 years younger. [illegible] Hamilton Spencer, who was commandant of the Fort from [illegible] Hamilton, where they settled on their land a mile or two west of [illegible] Olivet, where they [illegible] died in 1873, and lies buried [illegible] the cemetery of Olivet. [illegible] buried beside him [illegible] Margaret [illegible] buried beside him [illegible]

JOSEPH C. DORA
P O BOX 495
OAKWOOD, ILL.
61858

14 FEB
1978



H C Burleigh
Apt. 507, 33 Ontario Street
Kingston, Ontario K7L 5-3

1710 Bap. Marie [illegible] Lyon
mar. 1 B R t. do
1718 Bap. Suzanne
1722 Passport to Ouiatenon

1733 Mem Parent & Suzanne
1745 Int ch b: Detroit

1756 mar of Dagues w Sylvestre
1759 Suzanne m. 2d Delort
1766 Marie Desrosets London
1773 Suzanne : Louis Beaufait

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THE RICHARDS FAMILY.

[redacted]

The St. Lawrence Valley.

According to Abbe Tanguay's Genealogical Genealogy of the French Canadians, Guillaume (William) Richard, dit La Fleur, was born in 1641, the son of Jean Richard, grain merchant, and his wife, Anne Meusnier, of St. Leger in the Bishopric of Xaintes, France. Guillaume joined the Regiment of Carignan in 1664 at its creation. On the last day of May of the following year he embarked for New France with his regiment as a soldier in the company of Captain Gauthier de la Varennes. They arrived at Quebec on the 19th August, after a long and tempestuous voyage. The regiment had been despatched to the New World to protect the weakened colony from the repeated onslaughts of the British and their Iroquois allies. At that time the young colony's population was 2500, of whom 500 resided in Quebec.

Two years later, after Rchard had served largely in the Montreal area, the regiment returned to France. Richard, however, chose to remain in Canada. Shortly thereafter he was appointed sergeant in the Montreal militia. In this capacity he accompanied Count Frontenac when he ascended the Saint Lawrence River in July, 1673, to establish a post at Cataraqui, which was later to be known as Fort Frontenac. When Frontenac and his party departed down the river a short time later, Sergeant Richard was left in chagge of the primitive post, acting as its first commandant. He continued in charge of the post until LaSalle returned in 1675 to take command. Richard was still at the post, according to a census of the Fort in 1677.

Shortly thereafter Richard was appointed sergeant of the garrison at Montreal. By 1689 he was lieutenant of the Vanguard Company at that post.. Subsequently, he served as captain of militia in the Parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles de Montreal, where he had maintained his residence since 1679. He had previously married, on 2 July, 1675, at Montreal, Agnes, daughter of

When we recall the dearth of women in French Canada in the early days, and the necessity for the despatch for the King's Girls, to ~~meet~~ the relieve the scarcity, it is easy to understand the adoption of Indian girls as a common practice among voyageurs and explorers in the Far West. It was there that such these Indian maidens on nearing maturity became wives, and mothers.

When we recall how helpless the Kings Girls would be of the one required to assist in paddling a canoe or in preparing meals, and pitching a bivouac by a ~~[illegible]~~ turbulent stream, we realize the value of one accustomed to this kind of life.

We know only too well that Sir William Johnson established with Mary Brant, a Mohawk ~~type~~ Princess. Indeed a large number of residents of Johnstown had Indian wife. Such as Robert Lottridge, himself a half-breed.

So, when Pierre Moyen, called Sieur de la Vieuvette, who had been with de Salle, when on 13th & 14th Sept 1682, took possession of Chicago in the name of the King of France, associated with Chicagou, a Miami Squaw. It is easily understood Elizabeth's acquaintance with the Canadian Boatmen, the Indian language dictionary of the Canadian Boatmen has the key of them.

He was one of the voyageurs

When Pierre Moyen, the father of Marie Anne, had been in Sorel, La Pinchelle, France, and as a young man had emigrated to New France. Here, with a sense of disappointment

D. VALLEY STUART, GRS
20146 DOYLE COURT
GROSSE POINTE WOODS, MI 48236

Replied 27 Apr 77
re Pierre Yon, Sieur de la Houde
and Miami County Parish Records

14 March 77

Dear Dr Burleigh:

I have not been successful in dealing with your last set of questions. I spent a half hour reading Monroe County histories, in an attempt to see if some incident occured about 1751 to account for Parant's death, but apparently it was nothing major - the histories were very scattered from 1712 to 1795. One wonders where Denissen got the information, and I can only conclude it was from some private source

+ + + + + + + 11 April 77

The reason for this gap in time is that I thought of some other sources to try - namely the manuscript section. I have done this and revealed nothing.

My only last gasp is to find the other spellings of YOU, as I find nothing under that spelling. I have a feeling it is HOUDE or HUET or something like that. When I get that figured out, I will send along any pages from Denissen.

sincerely,

Donna Valley Stuart

(anyway should alternate spellings - could also be JUIN - or something of that starting word!)

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One of the children of Guillaume Richard dit Le Flour and Agnes Jessen was Jean Baptiste Richard, baptized at Pointe-aux-Trembles Montreal, March 17 1682. Very little is known of his earlier years. The first reference to him is an entry in the register of Ste. Anne's Parish, Detroit. It reads:

March, 1718 Jean Baptiste Richard, Voyageur and his young Indian slave, Marie Jeanne Ugon baptised

The next ~~item~~ entry involving them is found in Abbe Tanguay's ~~Genealogy~~ Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes. Vol. VI dealing with ~~Canadiens~~ Canadians. Under Richard, it is found the marriage of Jean Baptiste Richard and Marie Anne Ugon Kickaboo, daughter of Paul Ugon Kickaboo at Mackinac on 15 August 1718. Jean Baptiste was born in 1682 and is called an interpreter. Anne is a Indian woman born in 1691. It is noted that at the same time their daughter, Suzanne, was baptized.

From these other entries it is inferred that Marie-Anne was already pregnant at her baptism in Detroit, and that her daughter was born on or before 15 August when she was baptized.

Your letter rather surprised me, as I was about to send one to you. However, I recalled it and am now rewriting it.

Your letter, in referring to your [illegible] Richard as my [illegible], seemed very interesting and I note that your [illegible] each entry [illegible] to you. The only difficulty is in deciding which [illegible] refers to any Richard, seeing that [illegible] Gregory [illegible] which you [illegible], all the way from 1682 to 1794.

If you can look over entries for the period 1750–1850, with Montreal "Richard" and the [illegible] in mind, I shall be happy.

Also please see the [illegible] Gregory in mind that Pierre born 1658, died in Montreal in 1718. If any entries mention him or his 1st alliance with the [illegible] I shall be glad to have them.

I should [illegible] respectfully, as I am compiling the history of this particular branch of the Richards who came to Upper Canada in 1784 as U.E. Loyalists.

I have five additional requests.

1. Please [illegible] the [illegible] in St Thomas, Detroit to [illegible] baptism of Jean Baptiste Richard's [illegible]. I would be grateful if [illegible] as it appears.
2. [illegible] the Genealogy of [illegible] families of the Richard Gregory [illegible] to me. If so I would like to order one.
3. [illegible] of the degree given at Queen's University, [illegible] C.M. meaning Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.
4. [illegible] Building of [illegible]
5. I should [illegible] the other [illegible] I cannot [illegible] for the moment as [illegible] you [illegible] for

I hope [illegible] for some interesting notes,

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

As there are no further records in the Montreal area parishes of Jean-Baptiste Richard, except for the marriage of their only daughter and the baptism of her first child, it seems reasonable to believe that they had removed elsewhere. And as their daughter's three younger children are found mentioned in the parish records at Detroit, I am led to believe that the whole family, including their only son, Jean, made the same move to the west. All this seems reasonable when it is recalled that the mother, Marie-Anne, was the daughter of a Miami squaw, and was almost certainly born in that country. In other words, the removal was a homecoming to her and her family. Indeed, all members of her family, except her husband, could have been born there.

The son, Jean, who was baptized in the Montreal area in November, 1721, must have accompanied the family to the west. Since there are no further known records of his doings in life, and since he is the only Jean Richard of suitable age, I feel safe in assuming that he was the ancestor of the Loyalist Richards family of the Bay of Quinte.

. . . . . .

OVER THE LAKE TO THE BAY OF QUINTE.

~~[illegible]~~

The first record of a Richards residing in the Mohawk Valley of New York brings additional evidence of a possible connection with the French Richard family. During the early years of the struggle between the French and British in America which ended in the conquest of French Canada, there was a French neutral by the name of Richard who was interned in Courtland Manor during the conflict. Further evidence came to light when a resident of Fort Hunter on the Mohawk River signed his name 'Jean Richard,' and not John Richards.

Another item found in the Sir William Johnson Papers may throw further light on the situation. It relates to a report submitted by George Croghan, one of Sir William's assistants in the Department of Indian Affairs as early as 1761. On the 12th January of that year he reported:

"At Miamis

"Richard, a French Man, Interpreter at 7/6 per Diem."

This would appear that a Frenchman named Richard was employed as an interpreter at Miami at 7 shillings, 6 pence per day. This could mean that our Jean Richard was at Miami once more, at least temporarily.

Nothing further has been uncovered regarding John Richards prior to the American Revolution, although it is known that he had married a woman named Elsie, or Alice, and that he had fathered five children, three sons and two daughters. Search through church records of the area surrounding Fort Hunter has failed to produce anything of interest to the family.

Military records show that he joined Butler's Rangers in July, 1777. He remained with his regiment as a member of Captain Walter Butler's company until 1779, when he was transferred to the Indian Department as an interpreter. With him at this time was his eldest son, Owen, then a lad of fifteen, or thereabouts, serving as a Volunteer. Records show that John and his son were with the party under Major Ross when he led the raid down the Mohawk River in October, 1781. Richards then was called an interpreter, with the rank of lieutenant. During that same year, Richard was appointed Indian Agent at the post of Oswego, on the south shore of Lake Ontario. He continued at Oswego until ~~it~~ 1784, when it was turned over to the Americans.

The Haldimand Papers has a volume which contains a list of settlers in Township No. 3 (Fredericksburgh) on October 5th, 1784. In this list is found John Richards, a wife, and two sons and one daughter over ten years of age.

An added note states that the "woman had gone to the States for her property, as land had not run out." This evidently means that the family, while in Oswego, had a house and garden, and that Mrs. Richards had returned there to rescue what she could before the Americans moved in.

. . . . . .

That is the Richards Story as I saw it. I may have erred badly, but I at least made of it a logical story, right or wrong. And there the matter rested, known only to me. Then, one day I was presented with a brand new version of the family story. I have called it:-----

THE TALE OF A GRANDFATHER.

Genealogy of the Richards Family, Beginning With John C. Richards, 1790-1884.

Picton, January 26, 1875.

Dear Children, Grandchildren, and Children's Children:

As we have no written record of our ancestors and as I am the oldest of the fourth generation in my 86th year of my age, I will give you a few things from my memory as related by my grandfather and grandmother.

My great grandfather was a Welshman, who went to France, by name John Richards. He married a French lady and had a family. After a time he became one of the King's Body Guard and in the massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day he helped the Royal family to escape through the back gardens of the Palace. For this he was promoted.

At this time the French were at war with the Indians in this Country. As fast as their soldiers were killed or died the ranks were filled with men from home. What was called conscripts or drafted were brought over as soldiers. My grandfather, John Richards, was one of the number called to leave Country, Family, and Friends to serve as a soldier. Being over

eighteen years of age and a likely active young man, the Commanding Officer promoted him to a Lieutenancy in the army. The Sioux Indians were a very warlike race and gave them no end of trouble, and the country being all a wilderness gave the Indians much advantage, but the French by perseverence established themselves from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi River. In an engagement my grandfather was wounded by a bullet in his thigh, was taken prisoner by the Indians. He was placed with their other prisoners and when they halted, the Chief came to see them. He was accompanied by his daughter. The Chief had lost a son that day in the battle. A Council was held to determine how to dispose of the prisoners and the young chieftainesse begged for Grandfather's life. The old Chief said it would only cause trouble, but the daughter plead for his life, saying she would cure him and adopt him in her dead brother's place, and her father consented. ~~For three years~~ They extracted the shot but the ball he carried to his grave. For three years and over he was kept their prisoner. He lived as they lived, learned three different Indian languages. During this time they had wandered far west, and at the end of three years began to talk of war. The head Chief called a Council of different tribes to consult on what was best to do. As the tribes came from different parts it was needful that a feast be made. So in order to do so they killed most of their dogs and for three days and nights held their feast before the Council was held. This feast was called a potlatch. For three days and nights they danced, sang, and ate. Of course after a time they became weary and one by one drunk and weary they lay down to sleep ---- all but one young squaw left to watch. They were all soon sound asleep and snoring away. My grandfather snored too but with one eye open. After a little, the squaw began to nod, till at last overcome by sleep she fell asleep.

My grandfather said, "Now or Never," and very cautiously crawled out and fled. It was full moon in the month of June. He expected that the dogs they had left alive would give an alarm, but like their masters they were asleep. He ran as fast as he could but in a little while he heard the report of a gun. As soon as it came dawn he crawled into a hollow log. Expecting they would pursue him he lay there all day. At night he ventured out again. Weak and weary he still kept travelling on and on, living on green leaves, roots and such like. He had no guide but the sun moon and starts. He knew that white people lived to the east so thither he bent his steps, notknowing how far it was but he kept on fording rivers and climbing over hills and mountains till at last he reached the settlement of Dutch people at Schoharie, N. Y. Then another difficulty presented itself. They spoke Dutch, and between French, Dutch and English he could not speak any correctly. He made himself partly understood. He found the people kind and sympathetic. He made his home among the British Colony. Among them he became acquainted with a widow named Wemp. She became his wife and in process of time they had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters --- Owen R. the eldest, John R, Daniel R. The daughters, Jemima, the oldest, Margaret the youngest. All lived to have families of their own of which I will say more hereafter.

Just then another difficulty arose. Between England and the Colonies a war began, in which Grandfather adhered to the British Standard. He joined the army as a Lieutenant. His wife had to fly for safety, performing the journey of 700 miles on foot, leading one child by the hand and carrying another in her arms. Owen, the oldest, joined the ranks as a foot soldier. His property was confiscated at the end of seven years war. The United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia or the wilds of Upper Canada. My grandfather chose the latter, received a pension and land. He was then made

Indian Interpreter and kept the Indian trading post for three years. He then settled on his land in Fredericksburgh, where, I, John Richards, the eldest son of Owen Richards, was born on November 5th 1790, and am now in my 86th year, 1875.

In going back to our ancestry we find John R, 1st, a Welshman, John 2nd a Frenchman, the third Owen Richards an American, the fourth John R. a Canadian. My grandmother on my mother's side was Elsa O'Connor from the north of Ireland. Her father's family and some friends came to the Colony when she was 17 years old, settled among the Dutch on the Mohawk River where my grandfather married her. In religion they were Protestants, though Catholic by name such as Margaret O'Connor, Christopher, Owen, Daniel, and so on my Grandmother's side so far we are of Irish descent. Of my mother's side I can say but little. Her father, Benjamin Spencer was from England. The name is common. She was born in the state of Conneticut, her parents died when she was young and she came to live with her brother Hazelton Spencer, who settled in Fredericksburgh. So on my side there is English and American and from this amalgam of races has sprung a numerous progeny far and wide. For instance, Owen Richards had four sons and 2 daughters. These again had large families. 31 grandchildren are living up to this date, November 28, 1876 and 14 great grandchildren. My father's family was the smallest of the five. My mother died in childbirth at the age of 34 having twins. One lived six months and died. My mother was a large healthy person in the prime of life but called to leave a young family who needed a mother's care. My sister Polly aged 13 took charge of the house and did the best she could. We fared hard, a new farm, no schools, luxuries, pleasures, parties, no holidays except Christmas, New Years, Easter. No stationed minister in Prince Edward County The Rev. McGlaughlin married my parents and baptized me when a child. He

was a Church of England minister and resided at Bath in Ernesttown, so by birthrite I was a member of that church but my parents catechised their children, such as the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, The Apostle's Creed, and some good moral lessons. First Honesty, second Truthfulness, third Punctuality, fourth Benevolence, fifth Industry, sixth Manliness, seventh Prudence, and above all that the Bible was true, to fear God and honor the King.

As there were no roads and the settlements were far apart we had no schools and the children were taught at home to read and write. As many of the settlers were men of good learning some became teachers afterward. Then there was the want of books. The Dilworth Spelling book, The English Reader, The New Testament, Johnson's Dictionary were our stock in store, but as the country settled times improved so that the third generation is well educated. Instead of the Indian trail or road we have highways fit for the finest carriage in the province. Instead of the old French Battow, we have steamers of the first class. Instead of the French post and log cabin we have forts, towns and cities. The County of Prince Edward was early settled, being nearly surrounded by water. In the absence of roads nearly any point could be reached by water, which abounded in all kinds of fish. The woods were filled with wild animals. Bears, Wolves and Deer. The woods and water offered great assistance sustaining the settlers until the land could be cleared. Potatoes and turnips were the first things to grow. A man by the name of Dyer brought a few potatoes from the States in a napsack and in two years he raised 600 bushels. The land being new was very productive. Two or three crops of wheat could be raised on the same ground in succession. There were no mills nearer than Kingston. There was plenty of wheat but of times no bread on account of the difficulty of getting the wheat ground. People

lived in plain humble style. The pioneers were a hardy race, many being old soldiers disbanded after the Revolutionary War, laking up land in Nova Scotia or Upper Canada.

. . . . . .

My copy of Grandfathers Tale was the gift of Mr. Howard E. Fralick, a descendant of the Richards Family. To the above the following short items had been added, likely by him.

John Church Richards was the son of Colonel Owen Richards who was buried in St. James Cemetery, Toronto. He was twice married, first to Sarah Spafford and after to Mary White, both of whom were of U. E. Loyalist descent. He dies Sept. 19th, 1884. Three weeks after, October 13th, his wife Polly (Mary White) followed him, he having reached the advanced age of 94 and she 88.

This article was passed to me by Colonel Oliver John of Evanston, Ill., who was a son of Clara Bessie Fralick (John). Her mother Clarissa Richards married John William Fralick, my great grandfather, in 1858. The typed original was typed from the handwritten copy written by John Church Richards in 1875.

(Signed)
Howard Ernest Fralick.

Grandfather's account of his family is very revealing and presents a most interesting account of the early days in the Bay of Quinte region. His statements about the early generations of his family, although very sketchy, do confirm my interpretation of the French-American generations. Because of the time gap, we must admit that the Jean Richard, wheat merchant, was a grandson, or even great grandson, of the King's Guardsman of 1570. His son, Guillaume (William), the soldier who came to Canada in 1665, served as first commandant at Fort Frontenac, and died in 1690 at the hands of the Iroquois, was evidently the grandfather of Jean Richard, the Loyalist and Indian Agent at Oswego. If we all agree with this interpretation the mystery has been solved.

There are a few references to the Richards family in the Haldimand Papers, being records of Haldimand's period of service as governor of what has become the Canada of our time. It is evident that the Jean Richard, the French alien of 1759, became a soldier in Butler's Rangers in the summer of 1777. He continued with Butler's until 1779, when he was appointed an Interpreter, with the rank of lieutenant. In 1781 he was appointed as Indian Agent at Oswego, where he remained until 1784, when the post was taken over by the rebel Americans. After his release from the Service, he, with his wife and five children, settled on the front of Fredericksburgh Township. Although he drew five thousand acres of land as a lieutenant, mostly in Prince Edward County, he remained in the third township, with periods of residence on Amherst Island with his son, John, Jr. He died on the Island, and was buried there on 28 June, 1807. His wife, Elsie, died several years later, and was buried beside him on 3 November, 1816, as recorded in the Rev. John Langhorn Parish Register.

Their children were:

Pierre Gour = [illegible]
b. 1669
d. 28.8.1718

(b. 1694)

Guillaume & Agnes
Robert, Robert

15.9.1718 [illegible]
[illegible] = Marie Jean Robert
[illegible]
bp. 20.1.1684

aged 15 when kept in
Robert 22.3.1718
~~1694~~ 1703

Gilbert 1733 = Marguerite
Pierre
[illegible]
1742
Thérèse

bp. 15.3.1718
bur
at Rivière Ouelle
18[illegible]
= 22.9.1739
(Cl. Boulanger)

Jean
b. 22.1.1723
m. (B.S. [illegible])
[illegible]
[illegible]
- 1749

[illegible]
1742
[illegible]
b. 25.7.1745 [illegible]
= 19.7.1763 "
J.B. [illegible]

Richards

Owen — John — Daniel — Jemima — Margaret

Diane Spencer — Jane Howard — Church → Prenger — H. Spencer — unger

Mckenzie

Lane — Mckenzie

Ramsey

Peterson

I was pleased with the few entries with which you sent me re the Richard family. The entry re J.Bte Richard & his wife Marie Jeanne ~~Robert~~ age 15 filled an empty part of the story. Not wishing to overstay my privilege, I wish to note that, almost certainly the young slave, the daughter of Pierre Yon Sieur de Laboureate, a companion of LaSalle in 1682, and a mulatto Squaw Marie Bourgeasse were parents of the young slave baptized at St Louis in March 1718. In other words it is true that J.Bte Richard and Marie Jeanne (Marie Bourg) Yon were parents of Marie Suzanne wife of Gilbert Parent and also of the Jean Richard whom I am looking for. This confirms largely with Language Gem of French Canadians, of which I have a full set of 7 volumes.

I fully believe that Jean Richard, the son, served with Decelon in 1749 and was captured by Indians from whom he escaped about 1753 and travelled east until he reached the Mohawk River and was interned during the period of the French & Indian War 1755-1759-60.

I am returning your cheque for $2.50 and ask if you will send me any item from the Detroit Genealogy dealing with the Yon family.

I also wonder if there was a church at the River Raisin.

I also wonder how Gilbert Parent came to die at Miami River and if it was at the same time that his brother-in-law Jean Richard was captured.

If I owe anything more please let me know. And please keep up the good work ~~for~~ with me in mind.

Most gratefully yours

HLB.

P.S. I am preparing a story of the Richards family, and if it exists in finished, I promise to send you a copy.

HLB

Marie Jeanne age 15 baptized at St Louis Richard in March 1718

married on Montreal 15 August 1718 on the same date of the baptism of their daughter Suzanne 15 August 1718 & she married Gilbert Parent; then 2nd 9 Jul 1759 to Chas. Barthelemy (over)

1733

1733

Gilbert Bennet (Joseph II) b 1703 Swansland

m. 1733

Hannah Bogue (Jean Blake II) b 1718

Joseph Gilbert b 1734 d 15 Feb 1742 at Newbury

Jonathan b 15 Jan 1745, Ann Gilbert; m. Gilbert 19 Sep 1763 Jean Blake Lee widow

Tabitha b ——— d Newbury 13 Oct 1746

Peter b 1748, Newbury 3 Nov 1749.

Peter Bigelow (Jonathan Richard Lieutenant) officer

b 1658 d 23 August 1718 in Marlborough

1st Sarah Bigelow, Elizabeth, widow

Hannah Bigelow b 1694 in Marlborough 15 Aug 1716 Jean Richard

2nd Mehitable Jennison about 1705

Lemuel b 21 Nov 1706, Ann Marlborough 7 Jul 1725

Jonathan b 10 Sept 1708

Hannah Bigelow b ——— Marlborough

MRS. H. VALLEY STUART
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[illegible]

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by Fr Christian Denissen edited by Harold F. Powell PhD

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Did you ever pause to wonder whence came the shape of your nose, the color of your hair, your long legs, or your kind of a pretty face, or, indeed, any peculiarity found in the members of your family

~~[illegible]~~ on kind asked my father why all our people were tall and slender. He replied that his grandmother had a first cousin who was 2½ feet taller than she in height, the same height of my brother. Why, I wondered. Then I suddenly remembered that I had two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents etc etc etc for generations. Each of these ancestors presented me with a gene, and these combinations handed down to my parents, were a gift to me, or you.

So now you know where came the front under your left eye. It came from great-uncle's family, all of whom were blessed with warts here or there or over yonder.

Thus, those of us who wonder about such things are on the way to the Crazy House.

Many of us do know the names of our parents. Some do know who their grandparents were, but are aware of nothing more.

The legendary tale of a Loyalist family of the Bay of Quinte which I am about to relate, while it is unusual and of fantastic features, it still is essentially true and perhaps common to many families.

Many of us are familiar with the French phase of Canadian history. We are aware of the continual but intermittent conflict between the French and the British to control the fur trade and the domination of the Indian tribes who resided throughout the broad continent.

At a time when the French were in difficulties, they sent a prominent regiment to Quebec to assist in influencing the Indians, in particular. The regiment known as the Compagnie de Sellières. Among the soldiers of the regiment was a young man, Guillaume Richard,

a native of the La Rochelle region. His service while his regiment was in America, was in the Montreal community, where he served. When the regiment was recalled to France, Pte Richard remained in the new world. He became leader in the military affairs in Montreal, and was a sergeant in the troops who accompanied Governor Frontenac when he ascended the St. Lawrence to establish the trading post at Catarouqui in 1673. Richard was apparently the dominant military soldier on whom Frontenac relied. In fact, when Frontenac returned down the St Lawrence to Quebec, he left Guillaume Richard de La Fleur in command of the fort. La Salle, who was to be granted the fort and its environs in 1675, was visiting the Iroquois villages to the south, before he also descended the St Lawrence, and soon after returned to France.

Richard was still in charge at Fort Frontenac in 1675, when Robert La Salle returned as seigneur of the fort and the region as well as potential Governor of the Far West. His name was still found in the list of those at Catarouqui in 1677. However, when he was left in charge of the fort when La Salle set out for the west, Richard returned to Montreal.

Not long thereafter he married Lesnier and was ensigned to the fort of Montreal Island where he was sergeant of the company of militia in Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal. A few years, during the repeated Iroquois attacks on French settlements along the St Lawrence, he with a party of French were attacked and killed by the Indians. The bodies were quickly buried where they fell. Here they remained for few years when they were exhumed and returned to the village cemetery.

One son of Guillaume, Jean Baptiste, was baptized on . He is of interest to our story, as the second generation of the Richards family. Not too much is known of this early Richard, except that he was an interpreter and a seigneur, or commander du bois. One very interesting reference to his early years was an entry in the register of the parish of in Detroit. It reads:

Sir Hugh Cubitt & Seymour Fraser,
brought up by a steamer

Gone
round in gangs
Hull to Patras
via Portsmouth

Abbe Langevin's Genealogy of French Families informs us that he married Pierre You in Montreal on 15 Aug 1818 the same day as his daughter was baptized and had two children

Suzanne, baptized 15 August 1718 in Montreal at St Pierre and Paul
Jean, baptized 22 Nov 1821 in Montreal

The mother of these children was the daughter of Pierre You Sieur de La Découverte by Elizabeth Sanouaghtase, a Mohican Indian. Langevin's Genealogique of the French-Canadian People informs us that Pierre You, served as an officer with Robert de Salle when he raise a cross on the Lower Mississippi to record that he had taken the area in possession of King Louis IV of France. The King granted all persons who had participated in the event the right to a Title. Thus Pierre You became Armed Sieur de La Découverte.

It should be noted that he was accompanied on the trip by a Mohican Squaw, by whom he became father of the future clerk and finally wife of Jean Ble Richard as noted by Abbe Langevin.

It is also noted that Pierre You married a French girl, in Montreal on . From this it is assumed that Elizabeth Sanouaghtase was not in Montreal with Pierre You. It is evident that Jean Ble Richards met with Pierre You's daughter in the District are while acting of a coureur de bois, but returned to Montreal, where he married Marie You.

Although they had two children, as is noted above, Both although they were now baptized, in Montreal, evidently returned to Miami country to be near their Indian relatives, and to their mother who since her master or husband had married the French woman.

No

The first rector of St. George's Church, Kingston
Jean Richards, and later, his son, Orson, served British
Rangers in summer of 1777. He was present at the battle of Oriskany
and was also with Walter Butler's party accompanying Rob's Rangers
in 1781. He was present at the death of Butler at the crossing of Lind
4 Canada Creek in October of that year. After a year with the Rangers
he was transferred to the Indian Department as an interpreter,
and shortly afterwards was created Lieutenant. As such he was
stationed at Fort Oswego. Here he was placed in charge of the Indian
supply store and remained there when Ross & ~~Lieutenants~~ 2nd Batt. Loyal
Rangers departed, in 1783 to re-establish Fort Frontenac in prep-
aration for the influx in the following spring of the homeless Loyal
Refugees. He remained at Oswego for 3 years afterward until that
post was handed over to the Rebels. He then, with his family,
5 crossed the Lake to settle on the Bay of Quinte.

In the course of peering into the Richard's past, I
failed to find any evidence of previous residence along
the Mohawk or Hudson Rivers. However, one fact in
was the fact that, on more than one occasion, he signed
his name as Jean Richard. Two additional items caused
me to suspect that he was French in origin. I discovered that
a man named Richard was ~~interned~~ interned, in a camp at
on the lower Hudson River, during the conflict which ended
in the battle of Quebec in 1759. The second was a notation
in Sir William Johnson's Papers that one Richard was employed by him as
an interpreter at River Raisin near Detroit, 1761.

These revelations made me suspect that Jean Richards
was French and that he came to the fort Hunter area just
before 1756, was detained at Coughtry Manor on the Lower Hudson River as a French neutral until 1760,
after which he may have acted as interpreter in the
Detroit area in 1761. It was also possible that he had come
to the Mohawk River area possibly from his home in the Detroit region.

~~at some time prior to 1755~~ 52

It was then I turned to French Canada for help. I
7 was fortunate enough to have the 7 volume Genealogy x
Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes
compiled by Abbé Tanguay of Quebec. I scanned all
Richard families looking for a Jean Richard of suitable
age who might fit the Richard of Fort Hunter. As a result
of my snooping tendency, I came up with the following
very interesting story of the Richard Family in Canada

A 3

3 I have visited Albany and St. Johns, many times, and October for several days period, during which time I have studied and finding years of information.

Several years after my settlement in practice, in Canada I visited the nations, in Ottawa. It was then that I visited the Dominion Archives, and became aware of the Haldimand Papers which dealt with the many phases of the American Revolution and the origin and disposal of the Loyalists.

As time passed I discovered everything possible about my ancestors. It was then that I developed a vital interest in the Loyalists, their loyalty, losses and sacrifices of the rebels and then found settlement in Canada. I filled

4 numerous notebooks with details pertaining to many families. There came the establishment of files, one to a family, and before I could prevent it, the purchase of filing cabinets, now crammed with more than a thousand files on families, regiments, personal registers, etc.

My mind still alert, I began to write short articles on different families covering their old world origin, life in America, the Revolutionary war and final settlement in Canada.

After several had been completed, I brush out the Richards file and started on its history. I wish now that I had kept a

D been so inquisitive, and you will understand why when you have read, you wonder why I would ever stop.

I soon discovered that John Richards resided at Fort Hunter was a married man with four children. He had married a widow Elizabeth, who was the mother of two sons. Nothing was known about his marriage. He was apparently doing well on a 300 acres of land. and a leather thing, farm animals

As time passed and I looked more deeply into the situation, one feature became evident. The surgeon has name "from Richard" It seemed one was that he was possibly French in origin. Two added features supported this suspicion. I discovered that one Richard, being French, was detained at Anthony Island on the Indian

Pierre Yon when he returned to his people in Lower Canada. And it is possible that Yon took his daughter to Montreal, when his Indian spouse wished to stay with her people. It was likely that Jean Baptiste met Marie here, formed a relationship with her which eventually ended in marriage, as recorded in Montreal in 1718. At the same time Marie-Anne is stating as having been born in 1694, and was 16 yrs of age when baptized in Detroit, and 24 yrs of age when married Catholic style. Their daughter Suzanne was baptized at the same time, apparently having been born that year, but could have been some time between 1710 and 1718.

The union of White and Indian in America was a common occurrence. Instances are noted also in Mohawk country along the Mohawk River in New York State. Pierre Yon was a junior officer when he accompanied Robert de La Salle when he and party descended the Mississippi River on his trip in 1682. It is recorded that a cross was erected and the country in the region was declared as a possession of the King of France. Yon was one of the signers of the act by which the land of the Arkansas was declared in the name of the King of France on 13 and 14 March, 1682. Because of having participated in the ceremony, Yon took the title, Sieur de la Découverte.

It is evident that he had with him Elizabeth Sauvagesse, a Miami Squaw, and that a daughter Marie Anne was born to them in 1694. The daughter became the slave and eventually wife of Jean Baptiste Richard, as noted previously. It is also evident that these women being Indian of Miami tribe, continued to maintain a determined attachment to their Indian homes. It is therefore no surprise that Jean Baptiste Richard, his wife and three children obtained a passport at Detroit on 3 Sept 1722 to allow them to remove to Oviatanon. As one

Hudson River during the war which ended in the Conquest of French Canada by the British. This could be 1756 to 1760. The record feature was that one Richard was posted in St. Johnsville, Fulton Co. as interpreter in the Mohawk area.

So I turned to a search for a Richards family, and having in my possession, Abbe Tanguay's "Genealogy of French Canadian Families" I was able to discover strong evidence that I had found the very Joseph Richards later residing in Fort Hunter. This is what I discovered.

As John Richards was employed as an interpreter in the Loyalist forces as an interpreter.

B That curiosity, and its answer, was the beginning of my lifelong hobby, a study of United Empire Loyalism, its history and its people.

Even though I was busy earning a new pattern of life by spending 6 years at Cornell University, with an order yet, as I recall at a hospital in Albany, with an order yet, followed by fifty years as a resident of Brooklyn, New York, I still found time to pursue my hobby.

I was hardly settled in my hospital duties in Albany when I discovered that the New York State Library was only a few blocks away. Its History and Genealogical Section is certainly the finest and most complete in Eastern United States. I spent many happy hours discovering unknown ancestral lines — the Walters, Vrooman's as well as of the Tuttles, as well as any family known as Loyalist. For the succeeding fifty years I visited that Library for 3 days each, May and October

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Too many years have come and gone since the year 1919 when, after returning home from service in World War I, I happened to read an item in a newspaper about the United Empire Loyalists' Association in Toronto. Shortly thereafter I asked my father, "Were our people Loyalists?" He paused a moment or two, then replied, "I don't exactly know, but I think so."

~~That question dominated my life~~

Here I was in the act of discarding khaki for civies, faced by an uncertain future, as well as an unanswered question. ~~Both became solved in time.~~ Now that the Army Paymaster had removed my name from his list, I, like 1 so many others, headed for Detroit and employment by Henry Ford. I had thought of entering Queen's but considered that I was too old. But, after a year in Detroit, I returned home and in September, 1920, registered at Queen's Medical College on the new six year course.

For the next ~~ten~~ years I had little time for dreams of the past. Six of them covered my studies at Queen's. Then came a year as Resident in the Memorial Hospital in Albany, New York. In the following spring I was engaged to act as ~~resident doctor~~ in a Summer Hotel in the Adirondacks. 2 And* before ~~my~~ term had expired I was persuaded to become ~~resident doctor~~ in a nearby paper mill town.

During those busy years, I had not forgotten the question that I had asked my father. It was in my mind the day in 1926 when I suddenly realized that the State Library of New York was only a few blocks

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away from the Hospital in Albany. Naturally I proceeded to investigate and discovered what a ~~wealth~~ well of knowledge it was to me. During my year in Albany I spent much of my spare time poring through its wonderful Additional & Genealogical Section. And even during the fifty years since then I have returned twice a year, May and October, for several days of ~~work~~ browsing through its shelves.

Back in 1927, just as I was about to enter general practice in the Adirondack paper mill town I was married to a lady whose relatives resided in Ottawa. And while on a visit to our Capital City I became aware of the Public Archives. Since then I made regular yearly visits to browse through the Manuscript Papers and other sources of information, much to my satisfaction.

During those years I naturally became interested in the Loyalists. As time passed I was forced to establish not only information about Chapman but on other families. As time passed I began to write short articles on families, small items on families.

Check ✓

As the years passed by and I had scraped the bottom of the barrell with respect to my family tree, I developed an abiding interest in Loyalist origins and activities. In order to retain what I learned I had to establish files on different families. As time went by the number of these files increased to more than eight hundred, which did not include files of lists of regiments, parish registers, census records, marriages, newspaper clippings, and similar items etc and so forth to no end. In view of these files and lists, I receive many requests for information, as well as many visitors, all of whom are allowed to review these files and copy items of interest. But, as the years pass, approaching senility ~~gets~~ must necessarily lead to a stop. Instead, I began reviewing files on families and compiling short articles, covering origin of the family, their date of entry to America and the recording of generations up to the Loyalist. Then came his activities during the war and his arrival in the Bay of Quinte area, as well as the names of his children, together with any available information.

This new phase was interesting, amazing and, in one instance, amazing. I had opened the file dealing with the Richards family. What I discovered led to close to a book. The more I reviewed the contents of the file the more interested I became. I just couldn't give up. And here's the background of the Richards family.

The Richard Claim for Losses reveals that John Richards resided at Fort Hunter on the lower Mohawk River where he had 300 acres of land, good buildings well stocked. With him and his wife Alida, a former Mrs. Wemp, were three sons and two daughters. Nothing was known of his parentage, and the church records of Fort Hunter were absent after 1753. It became known that the Rev. John Stuart, missionary to the parish at the Fort became a Loyalist refugee, and had carried the church records with him when he removed to Canada and became the